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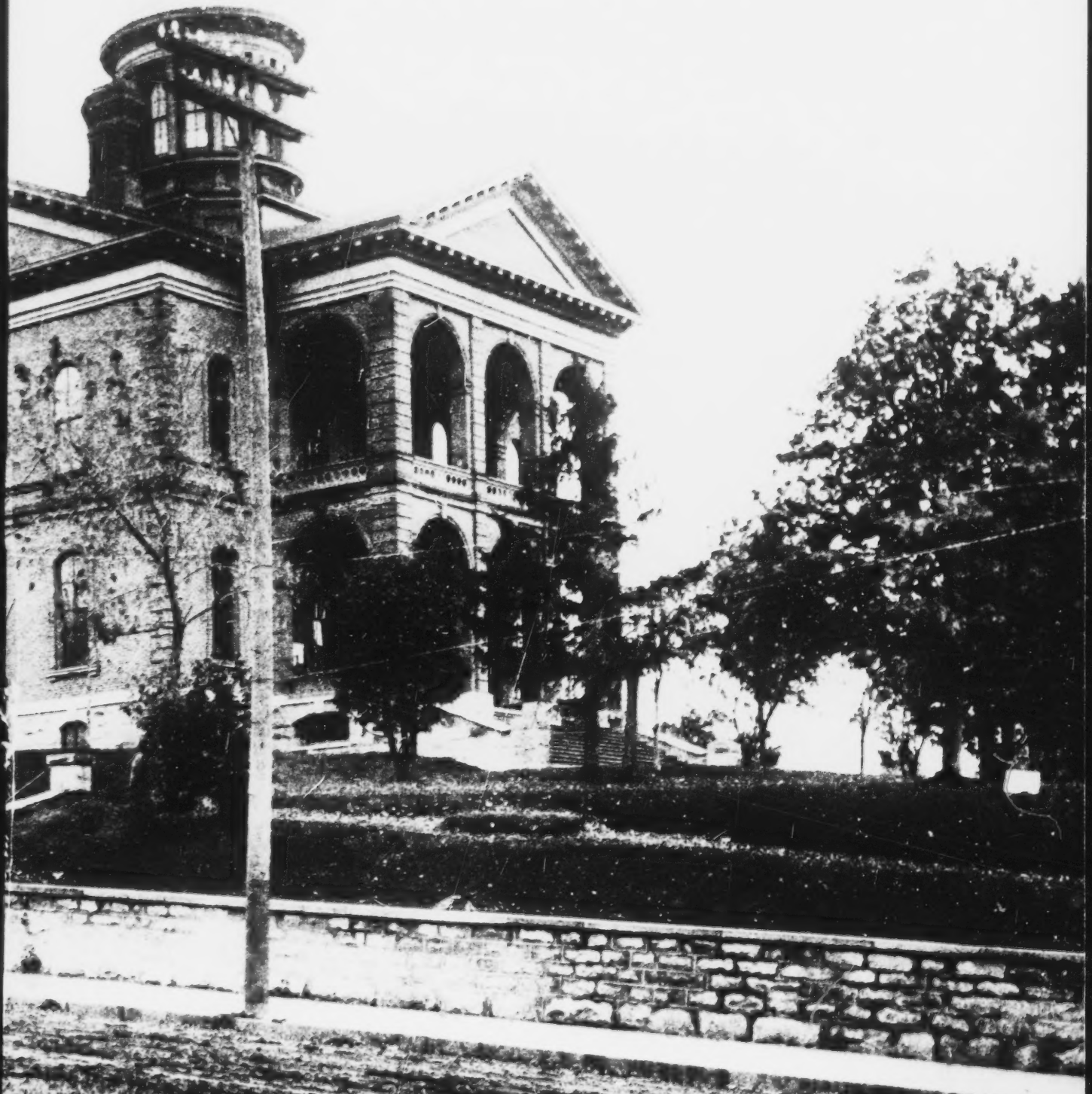
MINNESOTA STATE COURT REPORT 1980



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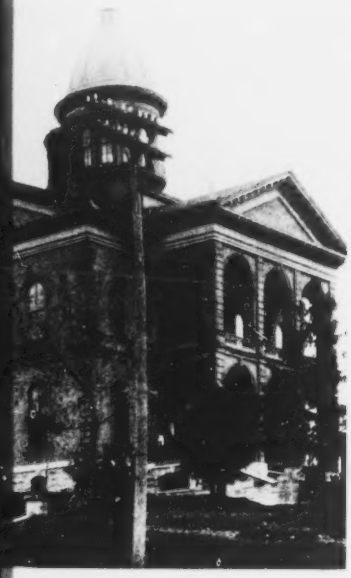

Minnesota's first courthouse in Washington County at Stillwater was built in 1847, eleven years before statehood. The photograph was taken about 1899. Today, the building is being restored for use as a museum and center for community events. Photo courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society.

MINNESOTA STATE COURT REPORT 1980

This report is published by the Supreme Court of Minnesota pursuant to authority granted to the State Court Administrator in Section 480.15 of **Minnesota Statutes.** The previous Minnesota State Court Report was published in 1977.

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Esther Feldman, 1st district court administrator, addresses a meeting of judges about a central trial court assignment system.

Dakota County Judge Martin J. Mansur.

Becky McCollum, data entry operator for the State Judicial Information System, reads a statistical case report form from a trial court and enters it into a computer.

Executive Summary

Laurence C. Harmon, State Court Administrator

Judicial Year in Review

Three years have passed since we last produced an annual report detailing the activities of the Minnesota judiciary and the business handled by the state's courts. The primary reason for this lapse in publication has been the fact that reliable judicial statistics have been, until very recently, unavailable. The 1976-77 Annual Report recognized the deficiencies in the data and noted efforts that were just then getting underway to improve existing methods for collecting, interpreting, and disseminating relevant and accurate statistics regarding judicial business. During the interim, a major project, the State Judicial Information System (SJIS), has been implemented to track all major civil and criminal cases as they progress through the judicial system. The descriptive section of the report which focuses upon the SJIS program highlights the progress in this area in recent years and recognizes that one important application for statistical data is to determine the need for additional judgeships to handle the rising volume of court business.

Annual reports in many states serve almost exclusively as vehicles to transmit statistical data. This report, while recognizing the importance of statistics to those who serve the judicial system and those who evaluate it, goes beyond a mere recitation of factual information to describe significant developments in judicial administration during the past few years.

This has been a volatile and exciting period for our judicial system. Major studies have been undertaken and completed, and the findings and implications of these works are important. The activities of the Judicial Planning Committee and the Supreme Court Commission on the Mentally Disabled and the Courts, to cite just two examples, are especially noteworthy. New programs have been developed, such as the Court Information Office, and others, including the Office of Continuing Education for State Court Personnel and the Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board, have been expanded dramatically. At the trial court level, the work of the Judicial District Administrators, in particular, signals important management innovations and progress that will continue to be fruitful in the future. These programs are discussed in detail in this report.

For the Supreme Court, the most notable recent development has been its decision to select for intensive appellate review approximately 160 cases out of the more than 1200 matters filed annually. The decision to afford en banc oral argument to a limited number of cases, while allowing the remaining matters to be decided by various summary procedures, underlines the court's determination to maintain the highest standards for the disposition of the most important cases appealed to it and to assign to the Commissioner's office major responsibilities for processing the bulk of the other cases for consideration by the court.

In the area of statewide judicial administration, much has been accomplished, but much more remains to be done. Despite intensive efforts launched principally by the Judicial Planning Committee, the judicial system remains primarily a locally-funded operation, in which nonjudicial court personnel are paid by the counties. This results in gross disparities in salaries, working conditions, and personnel rules governing professionals who work for the judicial system. Similarly, although both the Judicial Council and the Judicial Planning Committee have supported legislation that would transfer authority for the district public defender program to localities, where these programs can best be evaluated and supervised, the legislature continues to vest the Judicial Council with the authority to review budgets and order their payment by the counties.

The most pressing unfinished legislative business is unquestionably the need for an intermediate appellate court to afford some relief to the overburdened Supreme Court. With a caseload growing at a rate in excess of 10 percent a year, and after years of experimenting with a variety of techniques designed to enable it to handle more cases, the court finds itself unable to remain current without delegating significant duties to legally-trained central staff. A constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to establish an intermediate court is a necessity if the excellence of our appellate decisions is to be maintained.

An annual report, in our view, should not merely recite past accomplishments. Instead, it ought to describe the present situation in light of a brief historical background and provide a foreshadowing of likely future developments. In this way, those persons who have an abiding interest in the Minnesota court system will be able to evaluate our progress and make informed recommendations for continued improvement.

Laurence C. Harmon
State Court Administrator

(September, 1980)

Trial Court Organization

Historical Development

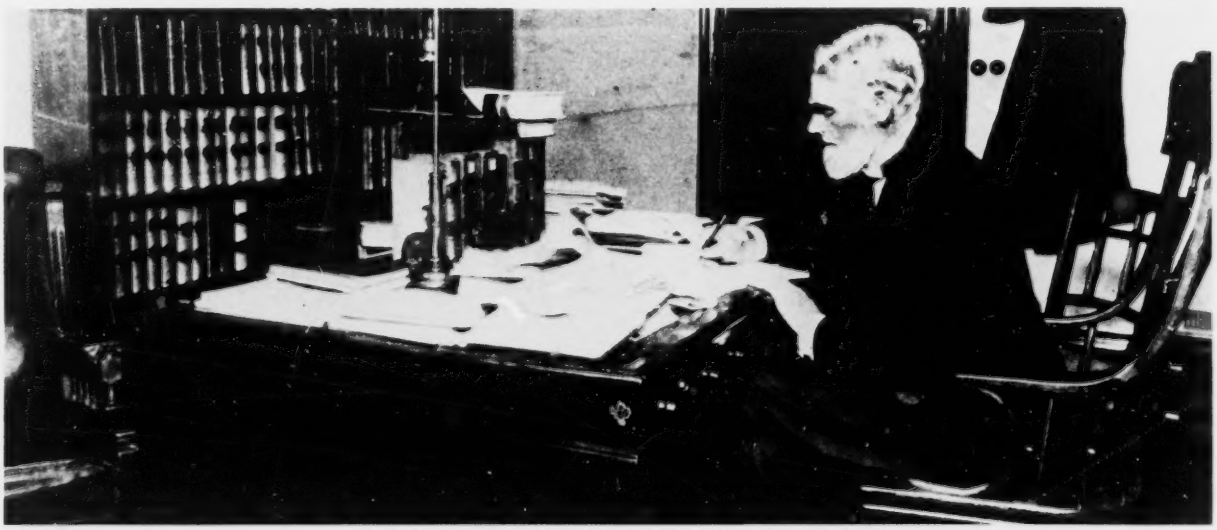
The people who have inhabited the land that is now known as the state of Minnesota have been governed over the years by the laws and customs of various Indian tribes and the nations of France, Britain, and Spain. In 1787, the Northwest Ordinance established courts of three judges for a small part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. To serve on the court, the judges had to own 500 acres of land in their district. The Ordinance prohibited slavery and created rights in the people that later were incorporated into the constitutions of several states new to the Union.

The Territory of Minnesota was created in 1849, and judicial powers were vested in a Supreme Court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The Supreme Court had a Chief Justice and two associate justices who received a salary of $1800. A unique feature of the territorial court system was the arrangement whereby the Supreme Court justices held trials as district court judges in a section of the territory and then re-assembled to sit as the Supreme Court to review their own decisions.

In 1857, Minnesota adopted its constitution and one year later was admitted into the Union. The constitution set out the judicial powers and established permanent courts throughout the state. Since that time, the judiciary has gone through a number of changes and restructuring. But by far the largest administrative reorganization occurred in 1977 with the passage of the Court Reorganization Act.

The Act established a comprehensive framework for judicial administration in Minnesota. The Chief Justice and the State Court Administrator were given increased management responsibilities. The Chief Justice may assign any judge of any court to serve on any other court outside a district. The Act also created a strong local administrative structure for

The man generally recognized as Minnesota's greatest jurist, William Mitchell, served on the Minnesota Supreme Court from 1881 to 1900. Photograph courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society.



the trial courts. The salary of all trial judges was standardized. All judges of a judicial district elect for a two-year term a chief judge and assistant chief judge for the district. Each chief judge, with the advice of the judges of the judicial district and the approval of the Supreme Court, appoints a district administrator for the judicial district.

The ultimate goal of trial court administration is to create an environment in which the judiciary can function most effectively. The increased attention given to trial court administration in the past few years has produced marked results across the state.

Reform of court management and administration is a process that continues to remain a priority for the state court system. While the Court Reorganization Act of 1977 established an administrative framework for the judiciary, it continues to have broad implications for future reform of Minnesota courts.

Minnesota's district court administrators: (left to right) Dale Kasparek (10th district), Donald Cullen (3rd district), Gordon Griller (2nd district), James Slette (7th district), Gerald Winter (5th district), Esther Feldman (1st district), Stuart Beck (6th district), Milton Johnson (8th district), Jack Provo (4th district), Dennis Howard (9th district).

Examples of accomplishments made by each judicial district in 1979.

First: Central assignment system for all district court cases and all Dakota County court cases.

Second: Master jury utilization program.

Third: Extensive training program for all clerks of court and their office staff.

Fourth: District court civil jury settlement conference program.

Fifth: In-depth study of its law libraries.

Sixth: Court records management project.

Seventh: Blanket court records retention schedule.

Eighth: Caseflow management project.

Ninth: Central judicial assignment system for cases involved with notices to remove or affidavits of prejudice.

Tenth: Personnel management training effort.

State Trial Court Systems

Minnesota courts are about people and the problems they face. Thousands of people are involved in court cases each year — in 1979, there were a staggering 437,140 cases initiated in the courts of the state.

Court cases cover the vast range of problems that people encounter in their daily lives: contracts, personal injury, dissolutions of marriage, landlord or tenant problems, traffic offenses, crimes against persons, real estate transfers, and the list goes on.

The function of the court system is to help people resolve their disputes as quickly and fairly as possible. To do this, Minnesota has a three-tiered court system: county courts, district courts, and the Supreme Court (which is described later in this report). Let's take a closer look at the state's trial courts.

When the amount of damages sought in a civil action is no greater than $1000, the parties may take the claim to conciliation court, a division of the county court (municipal court in Hennepin and Ramsey counties). The courtroom procedures are informal, and the case is decided without a jury trial. A lawyer is usually not needed and, in fact, attorneys are not permitted in some counties. 91,565 cases were filed in conciliation courts in Minnesota in 1979. A decision in conciliation court may be appealed to the county or municipal court.

There are 49 county courts serving 85 Minnesota counties (all counties except Hennepin and Ramsey). (See the county court map.) County courts have limited jurisdiction to hear misdemeanors, city ordinance violations, traffic tags, and petty misdemeanors in the criminal area; and, in the civil area, cases in which the amount of damages asked is no more than $5,000. The 107 county court judges also handle mental commitments, guardianships, evictions, and probate proceedings. 212,952 cases were filed in county courts in 1979.

The jurisdiction of county and municipal court overlaps with district court in the areas of marriage dissolution, adoption, real estate actions, and child support. Appeal from a county court decision can be made to district court.

Hennepin and Ramsey counties have a slightly different court structure. Neither county has a county court. Instead, each has a county-wide municipal court and separate probate courts. Hennepin County has 17 judges on its bench; Ramsey County has 11 judges.

Municipal court handles the same kinds of criminal cases as outstate county courts handle. In civil cases, the damages can be up to $6,000. Municipal court jurisdiction is more limited than county court in that their courts do not hear mental commitments, wills, dissolutions, or juvenile cases. These matters are heard in district or probate court.

Judge J. Jerome Kluck of Dakota County presides over a case in his courtroom.

Municipal court hears appeals from conciliation court, and an appeal from municipal court goes to district court. There were 124,011 cases before the municipal courts in 1979.

District court has general jurisdiction to hear almost any civil or criminal case. In the civil area, district court cases involve damages of more than $5,000 ($6,000 in the Twin Cities). In the criminal area, district court hears felonies and gross misdemeanors.

Minnesota is divided into ten judicial districts. (See the judicial district map.) Each district has three or more district court judges. There are 72 district court judges. In 1979, there were 100,177 cases in the state's district courts. Appeals from district court go to the Minnesota Supreme Court.

All of the state's judges are elected to six year terms and earn $48,000. Under the 1977 Court Reorganization Act, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may assign judges of any court to serve on any other court outside their judicial districts. A list of names of all the state's judges can be found at the end of this report.

Process of Appeal

MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT
(Nine Justices)

—Appeals from trial courts and state hearing boards in all types of cases;
—Oversees administration of state courts, practice of law, judicial planning.

STATE HEARING BOARDS
(Ex: Tax Court, Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals)
—Agency hearings

DISTRICT COURTS
(10 Districts, 72 Judges)
—Trials in civil and criminal cases
(Civil-amounts over $5,000 ($6,000 in Twin Cities);
Criminal-felonies, gross misdemeanors.)
—Appeals from county and municipal courts, heard by panels of three judges

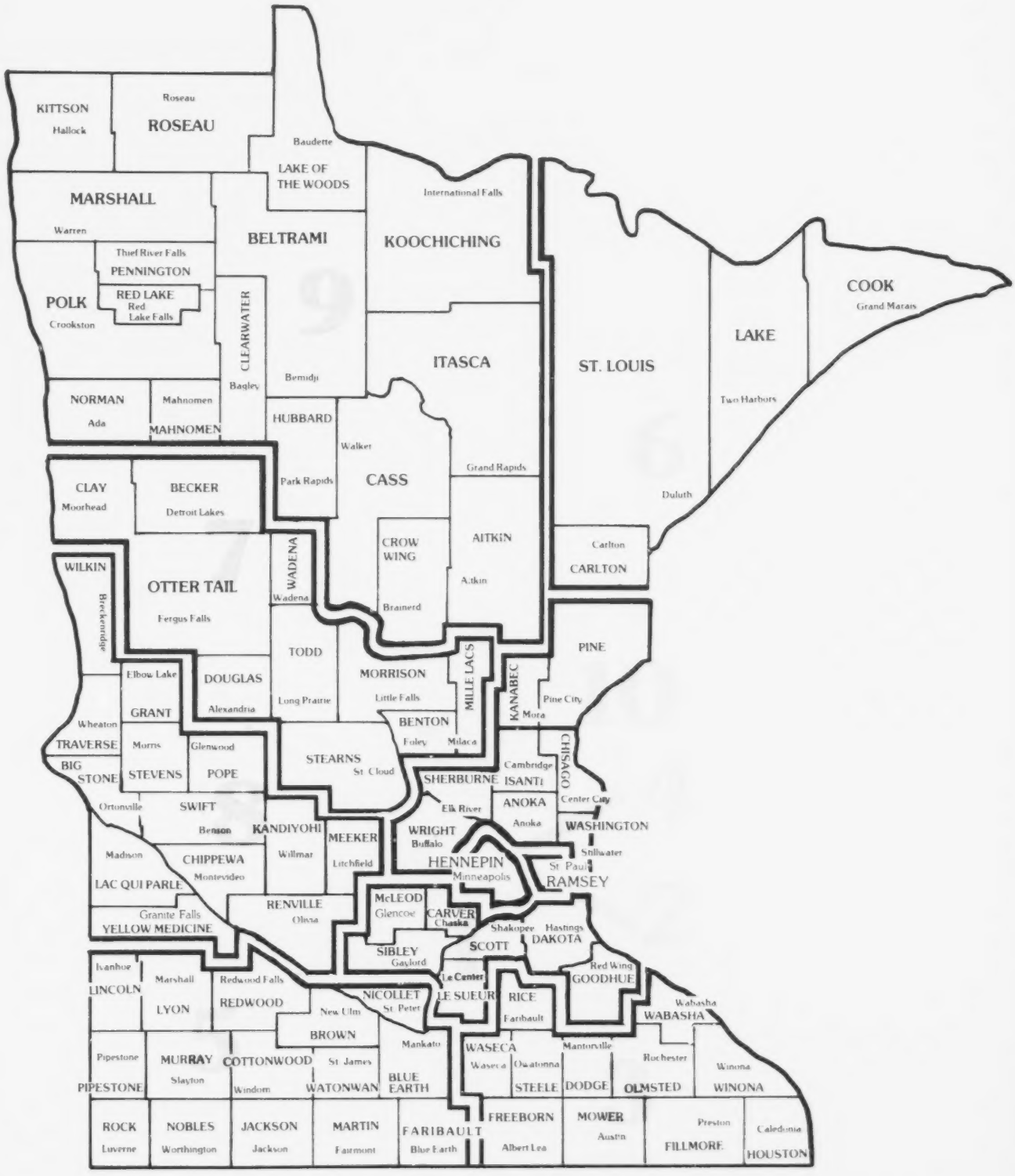
MUNICIPAL COURTS
(Hennepin, Ramsey Counties.
2 courts, 28 judges)
—Trials in civil and criminal cases
(Civil-amounts to $6,000;
Criminal-misdemeanors, petty misdemeanors)
—Appeals from Conciliation Court

COUNTY COURTS
(All counties except Hennepin, Ramsey.
48 courts, 107 judges)
—Trials in civil and criminal cases (Civil-amounts to $5,000;
Criminal-misdemeanors, petty misdemeanors.)
—Appeals from Conciliation Court

CONCILIATION COURT
—Hearings in civil cases (amounts to $1,000.)

CONCILIATION COURT
—Hearings in civil cases (amounts to $1,000.)

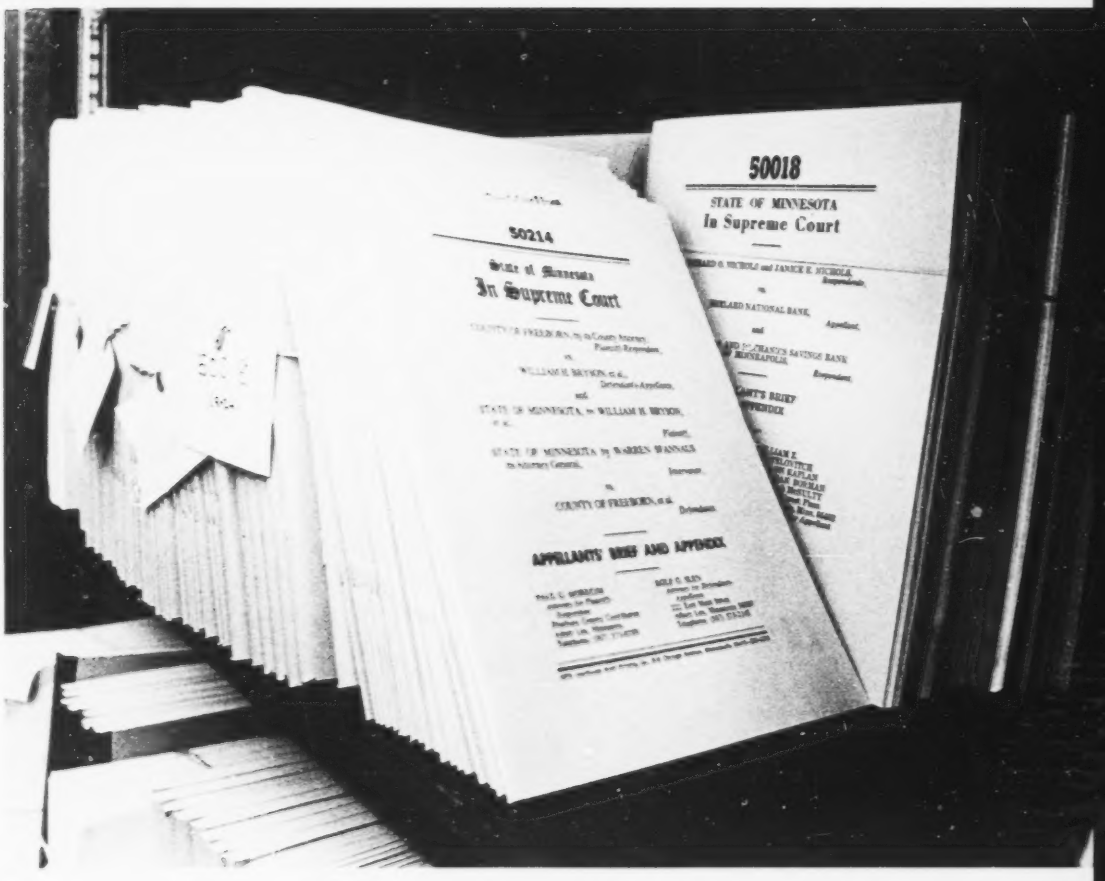
Minnesota Judicial Districts



Minnesota County/Municipal Courts

This map shows the boundaries of the county court districts as of September 30, 1980. Hennepin and Ramsey counties each have a municipal court that handles cases similar to county courts. In the past year, redistricting has been approved by the Supreme Court in the Third, part of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Judicial Districts. Future redistricting for the other judicial districts is expected to take place in the coming year.

Minnesota Supreme Court



When a case has been cleared for review by the Supreme Court, lawyers for each party file briefs with the Court.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota exercises appellate jurisdiction in cases originating in Minnesota's trial courts and administrative agencies. Sometimes called the "court of last resort," the Supreme Court serves as the final authority for cases involving matters of state law and procedure in which no federal constitutional or legal question is raised.

In 1979, there were 1,212 matters filed before the Court, up from 1,203 the year before. The Court decided 711 special term matters, which represents a 38% increase over 1978. In 1979, there were 429 written opinions, a 14% increase over 1978. The average amount of time required to process a case rose from 12.7 months in 1978 to 14.9 months in 1979.

Chief Justice Robert J. Sheran

Associate Justices Fallon Kelly (left) and Walter F. Rogosheske (right) retired from the bench in the summer of 1980.

Associate Justices

James C. Otis

C. Donald Peterson

John J. Todd

Lawrence R. Yetka

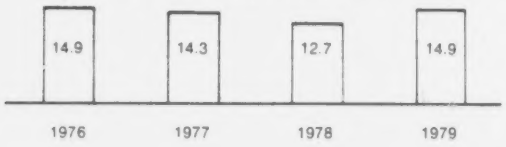
George M. Scott

Rosalie E. Wahl

Douglas Amdahl

John Simonett

Processing time in months from when notice of appeal is filed to disposition for all cases



In 1979, the Supreme Court revised the responsibilities of several internal administrative positions. The Supreme Court Administrator's job was abolished. The position's duties were assigned either to the Administrative Assistant for Supreme Court Operations or to the Director of Personnel.

The Administrative Assistant for Supreme Court Operations, working under the State Court Administrator, is responsible for employee supervision, attorney registration, space management and Supreme Court security, case tracking, and other administrative duties.

The Director of Personnel manages the Supreme Court's budget and personnel system, including the recruitment and hiring of all support staff.

In 1977, the Supreme Court Reporter's office was abolished. The office had edited opinions and published the *Minnesota Reports*, a set of bound volumes containing all Supreme Court opinions since 1856. The last volume published covered cases decided up to April, 1977. Court opinions can now be found solely in the *Northwestern Reporter* series.

The Court has also made several major revisions of internal policy in the handling of cases. Beginning in September, 1980, all nine justices will hear all matters scheduled for oral argument, abandoning the three-judge panel and the use of visiting judges. To make this possible, the number of oral hearings will be limited to 160, about half the number of cases heard by the Court in 1979.

The policy change is a result of efforts made by the justices to handle the increasing number of Supreme Court cases, and yet maintain the appellate role of making well-considered decisions in cases of import. The Court hopes to improve the development of the law by selecting cases that deserve appellate review and then giving them full and complete appellate attention.

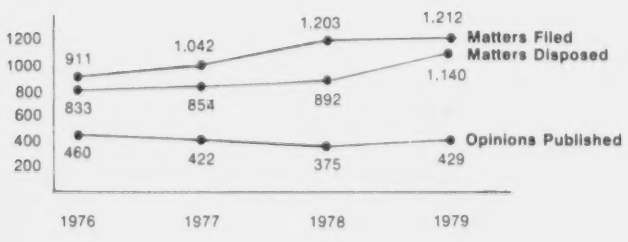
The overwhelming workload at the trial court level prompted the end of the use of visiting judges. Under this program, which was instituted in 1969 and was discontinued last year, district court judges were invited to serve as justices — participating in oral arguments — on the three-judge panels, in conferences, and writing opinions.

Handling of Appeals

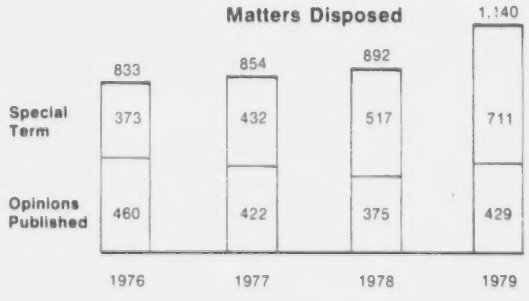
By the time a case has been appealed to the Supreme Court, most of the legal activity in the case has already occurred. There has been, for example, some problem or dispute in the community that could not be resolved informally between the parties. There has been the institution of a legal case, negotiations, investigation, filings of documents, research, settlement efforts, motions, a trial or hearing, and, finally, a decision by a judge or jury. Generally, only then can a case be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Matters that come directly to the Supreme Court are special appeals, called "special term" matters. A special term appeal is an extraordinary matter, often an emergency. For example, special term appeals might be made to order a lower court to do something at once, called mandamus, or to prevent a lower court from ordering something that might cause unusual harm, called prohibition. In 1979, 711 of the matters coming to the Supreme Court were special term matters.

Supreme Court



Matters Disposed



To bring a case to the Supreme Court, the lawyers for the parties must file briefs, or written arguments, explaining in detail the basis of the appeal and the law that applies.

Cases appealed to the Court are handled in two different ways: 1) Some cases are decided on the basis of the information contained in the briefs and records, but without an oral hearing; 2) In other cases, where significant points of law are involved, there are also oral hearings before the justices.

Most of the cases filed with the Court are first reviewed by the Court Commissioner. The Commissioner recommends to the Court whether the case shall be heard en banc with oral argument or on the nonoral calendar.

For nonoral cases, the Commissioner prepares a written report and proposed dispositional order to the Court. After consideration by a three-judge panel, the entire court makes a decision on the case. See page 15 for further explanation of the role of the Court Commissioner.

En banc, oral hearings before the Court are much different than trial court proceedings. There are no witnesses, only presentations by the lawyers on questions of law involved in that particular case.

Immediately after the hearing, the justices move to the conference room behind the courtroom where they deliberate on the cases. Each justice has the opportunity to present thoughts about the proper decision. At the conference, the justices attempt to arrive at a consensus on the case.

After the conference, the justice assigned to that case prepares a written opinion that states a proposed decision and the reasoning behind it. The proposed opinion is then circulated to the other justices, who may sign it if they agree; write a dissenting opinion if they disagree; or write a concurring opinion if they agree but have different reasoning. A majority of justices must agree on the decision of the Court. Once decided, the opinions are filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court and released to the public.

The Supreme Court's decision upholds, reverses, or modifies the ruling of the lower court. If a ruling of the lower court is reversed, the case is often returned to the lower court for a new trial. The decisions of the Supreme Court, however, are final in this state and must be followed by lower courts and other officials.

After a decision in the Minnesota Supreme Court, there is only one other possible avenue of appeal — to the United States Supreme Court. This may occur only if a question of the United States Constitution is involved. Because the United States Supreme Court accepts only a small percentage of the cases that are presented to it, fewer than a half dozen cases a year travel from the Minnesota Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court.

Other Duties of the Minnesota Supreme Court

Besides its case deciding function, the Supreme Court is vested with broad powers to administer the state court system. By virtue of state constitutional and statutory provisions, the Supreme Court coordinates the operation of the court system and undertakes the development of long-range plans. These tasks are performed by the various administrative offices and independent agencies of the Court which are described later in this report.

There are nine Supreme Court justices (eight Associate Justices and one Chief Justice). They are elected to six-year terms on a nonpartisan, statewide ballot. If a justice retires or dies during the elected term, the Governor appoints someone to fill the vacant position. The Chief Justice currently earns $59,000 a year and each Associate Justice earns $56,000.

Administrative Offices

State Court Administrator

The State Court Administrator is appointed by the Supreme Court and performs functions required by state statutes, as well as duties imposed by the Supreme Court. The Administrator is responsible for studying the administrative methods and systems of the state courts and for making recommendations for improvements to the Supreme Court.

Specifically, the Administrator oversees the Information Systems Office's collection of statistical data on the trial courts and prepares and presents to the legislature the budget requests of the judiciary, including budgets for the Supreme Court, trial courts, and Judicial Council. Additional duties include making recommendations to the Chief Justice concerning the assignment of judges and developing personnel rules and procedures for non-judicial court employees.

The Administrator serves as executive secretary to the Judicial Council and the Conference of Chief Judges and Assistant Chief Judges and is a member of the Judicial Planning Committee and the Crime Control Planning Board. The Administrator also supervises employees in the various departments of the office: information systems, continuing education, finance and personnel, and the Judicial Planning Committee.

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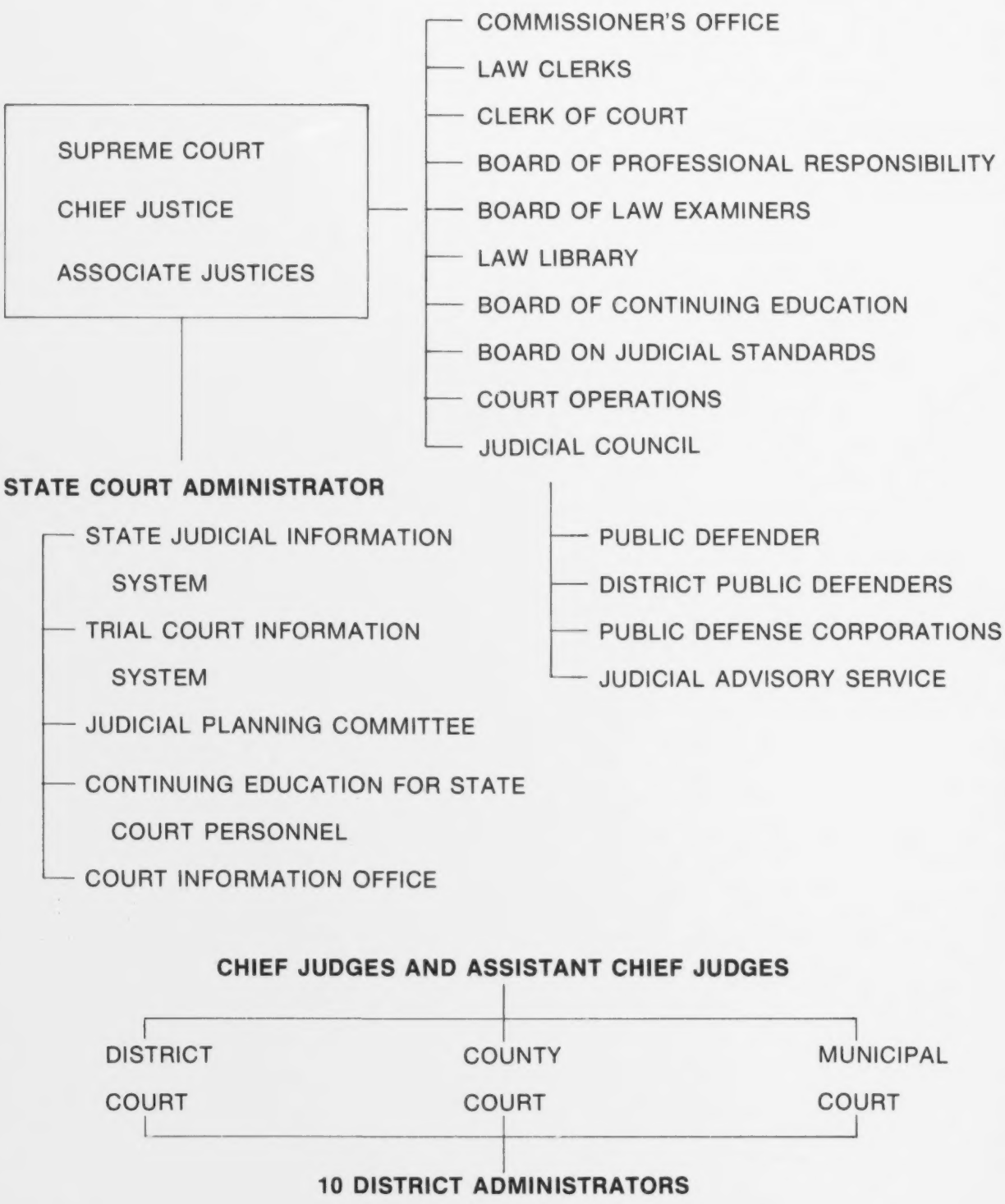
Laurence C. Harmon, State Court Administrator

(Left to right) Nancy Tschimperle (Attorney Registration), Mary Beth Selbitschka (Prehearing Conferences), Virginia Hames (Supreme Court Accounting), Ivalee Mickelberry (Supreme Court Accounting), Jo Ann Wodash (Administrative Secretary), Judith Rehak (Personnel Director), Ruth Harris (Administrative Assistant for Supreme Court Operations), Lou Ann Martineau (Supreme Court Accounting).

SUPREME COURT ORGANIZATION CHART



Commissioner's Office

The Commissioner's Office, established in 1972, plays a major role in the disposition of matters in the Supreme Court. The Commissioner and three assistant commissioners, all attorneys, aid the Court in research and dispositional recommendations in all special matters and nonoral cases, and assist the Court in scheduling of prehearing conferences and the calendaring of all cases.

The use of staff attorneys in addition to and with functions separate from law clerks has become a necessity in many appellate courts, including the Minnesota Supreme Court. The increasing caseload, the absence of an intermediate appellate court, the right to appeal in almost all cases, and the development of numerous administrative duties demand that each justice make optimal use of the time available. Reliance upon the Commissioner's Office enables each justice to devote more time to the primary function of consideration and disposition of legal issues presented on appeal.

Requests directed to the Supreme Court by motion or petition for immediate or extraordinary relief (special matters) are first reviewed and researched by the Commissioner. The Commissioner then meets with a three-judge special term panel composed of the Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. Each motion or petition is discussed, and a dispositional order is issued by the panel. Included in the term "special matters" are petitions for writs of mandamus or prohibition; petitions for permission to appeal or for discretionary review of a nonappealable order; motions for summary affirmance, summary reversal, or dismissal of an appeal; and a number of miscellaneous applications. The special term procedure allows the court to give prompt attention to those matters for which the normal appellate procedure is either inappropriate or unavailable.

Commissioner's Office staff: (counter clockwise) Burton Hanson, Dorothy Bzoskie, Paula Lynch, Lillian Mortensen, Isabel Severson, Joyce Wilkins, Kathi Fisher, Cynthia Johnson.

A prehearing conference is held in civil appeals. The conferences include lawyers for all parties and one Supreme Court justice. Initiated in 1976, the primary function of the prehearing conference is to define the critical areas and issues on appeal and to schedule briefing (whether formal or informal) in a manner satisfactory to the parties. In addition, the prehearing conference allows the parties to discuss with the justice any unusual features of the case or motions to be made during the pendency of the appeal, and provides a forum for possible voluntary settlement of the case before a great deal of time and money is spent. The justice presiding at the conference determines whether the matter will be orally argued before the court sitting en banc, or considered on the nonoral calendar. This determination is based upon the judge's assessment of the benefit that is likely to be gained from oral argument.

In all cases designated for nonoral consideration, including those in which a prehearing justice has recommended summary disposition, the Commissioner reviews the entire file, conducts independent research with the aid of the briefs, and prepares a written report to the Court outlining the significant facts and legal issues. A proposed dispositional order or opinion normally accompanies the report. These nonoral matters are then distributed by the justice to whom the case has been assigned to a three-judge panel of the Court for preliminary consideration. The panel then decides either to adopt the proposed opinion or order, or to request that the assigned judge prepare an independent opinion. The entire court then considers the disposition in light of the facts and legal arguments presented.

In all criminal cases, the Commissioner's Office reviews the briefs presented and recommends to the Court whether the case should be heard en banc with oral argument or on the nonoral calendar. If the latter determination is made, the Commissioner's Office prepares a written report, and the procedure employed in civil nonoral cases is followed.

The professional assistance provided by the Commissioner's staff is furnished to the Court as a whole and complements the more individualized assistance given to the justices by their law clerks.

Cynthia M. Johnson, Commissioner
322 State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155
612/296-6125

1979 law clerks Michelle Timmons and David Samuelson discuss their research on a memorandum for one of the justices.

Law Clerks

Each justice is assisted by two law clerks, usually recent law school graduates. The clerks work specifically for the individual justice to whom they are assigned and prepare written memoranda in connection with the cases that are argued orally before the Court sitting en banc.

The briefs for the scheduled en banc oral cases are distributed to the justices to whom the cases have been assigned. The justices request their law clerks to prepare memoranda which are distributed to the full court approximately one week before the case is scheduled for argument.

Following the oral argument, the justices privately confer to discuss the merits and disposition of a case. The justice assigned to write the opinion in a particular case will prepare a draft opinion that is circulated to the other justices for concurrence or dissent. Once the opinion is completed, the justice's law clerk is responsible for checking the accuracy of all citations and facts prior to the release of the opinion.

The work of the law clerks permits the justices to work on many more cases than would otherwise be possible. Law clerks also add a fresh perspective to the justices' views of the cases; they are acquainted with developing legal theories that soon may change the shape of the law.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

Records of all proceedings in the Supreme Court are made and retained by the Clerk of the Supreme Court. From the time a case is appealed to the Court, the Clerk's office charts its progress in various books and ledgers so that the Court and the parties can be readily informed of its status.

After a civil case is appealed, a prehearing conference is held. If the case is not settled at that time, the parties may be directed to file informal briefs and the case may be decided without placement on the formal calendar, or the parties may be directed to file printed briefs and the case may be placed on the formal calendar. Calendared cases are heard en banc (by the entire Court) or without oral argument.

After the case is placed on the calendar, the entire court file — pleadings, transcript, exhibits — is delivered to the Clerk's office. Extra copies of the briefs are distributed by the Court to various law libraries throughout the state after a case is decided. Attorneys and law students frequently find them to be a useful source of information when handling similar cases.

While a decision in a matter is pending, the Clerk's office handles all correspondence and telephone inquiries regarding the case and notifies the parties of the date when the case will be argued orally before the Court. When a decision is handed down, the Opinion Clerk sends a copy to each party, and the judgment is entered.

A register of actions in which each case is assigned to a separate page shows entries made by the Clerk's staff reflecting all papers filed and action taken with reference to the case.

Opinions are released for publication on Friday. As a convenience to the parties to the litigation and the general public, typewritten copies of the opinions are distributed by the Opinion Clerk to law libraries, judges, news media, and the Attorney General's staff.

In addition to these duties, the Clerk prepares various statistical information for use by the state courts, legislature, and public.

John McCarthy,
Clerk of Supreme Court
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Clerk of the Supreme Court staff: (left to right) Mary Miller, John McCarthy, Bev White, Wayne Tschimperle.

State Law Library

The State Law Library, established in 1849, is designed to meet the needs of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's staff, legislative researchers, and the legal profession. A division of the Supreme Court, the Law Library is open to the public and offers access to about 250,000 volumes of legal material. It is the largest state supreme court library in the country.

A portion of the collection — a working library — is housed adjacent to the Court's administrative office on the third floor of the Capitol. The bulk of the collection, however, is housed on the third floor at 117 University Avenue in St. Paul. The Library's collection includes the statutes of all 50 states, the federal statutes, digests, encyclopedias, textbooks, looseleaf services, and legal periodicals. In addition, the Library has statutes and law reports of Great Britain and Canada. The briefs and transcripts of the Supreme Court of Minnesota and the briefs of the United States Supreme Court are also included in the collection.

In 1979, the facilities at 117 University Avenue were extensively renovated to provide much needed space and additional seating. A reclassification project that has been completed makes the active collection more accessible. The Library will play an active role in an upcoming survey of outstate county law library needs.

Marvin Roger Anderson,
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State Law Library staff: (left to right) Leslie Gustafson (former staff), Ethel Gordon, Virginia Henning, Shirley David, Renée Reed (former staff), Marvin Anderson. New staff or not in picture: Daniel Lunde, Heather Newman, Beth Peterson, Eleanor Quandt, Lois Soltis, Julia Bohn.

Court Information Office staff: (left to right) Edith Hophan, Jennifer Bloom, Tom Copeland.

Court Information Office

The Court Information Office, established in September 1978, provides Minnesota citizens with information about the courts and legal system.

The Office has published a number of booklets such as *The Minnesota Courts,* which explains the state court system and the kinds of cases handled by the different courts; *The Minnesota Supreme Court* which describes the operations of the highest state court. Both of these publications are widely distributed to courts and the public throughout the state. *Court Guide to Public Information,* a 90-page publication, was prepared to give judges, clerks and other court personnel useful techniques for sharing information about the court system with media representatives, students, jurors, and other members of the public.

In addition, the office produces a newsletter entitled "Interchange"; the "Court Monitor," which is a clipping service for court personnel; a newspaper column on the courts; and hearing notices for news reporters covering the Supreme Court. The office is also working with the 8th Judicial District Court Administrator in the development of an audio-visual jury orientation program. Once developed, the program will be adapted to meet the needs of other districts interested in implementing such a program.

To meet the goals of the Court Information Office more effectively, broadcast media are used, in addition to printed publications, to disseminate information about the courts. In the last year, many public service announcements were aired. Several Supreme Court justices also participated in radio interviews for public affairs programs.

Recognizing the value of education about courts and the law on a more personal basis, the Court Information Office conducted numerous informational tours of the Supreme Court chambers, describing how cases are brought before the Court and how they are decided.

Representatives of the office also addressed community and court groups concerning operations of the office, the Supreme Court, and various aspects of the law.

The Court Information Office co-sponsored a seminar for media personnel on court coverage. The office also sponsored, with the assistance of the Constitutional Rights Foundation and the National Street Law Institute, two teachers' conferences on law-related education. Eighty junior and senior high school teachers were provided with materials and activities to stimulate the development of law education programs in our schools.

The office also produced the *Minnesota Courts Annual Report, 1980.*

Jennifer Bloom, Director
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Continuing Education for State Court Personnel

The Office of Continuing Education for State Court Personnel provides programs of continuing education for judicial and non-judicial court personnel. Judicial personnel include Supreme Court justices; district, county, municipal and probate court judges; judicial officers; and referees. Nonjudicial personnel include district administrators, clerks of court, probate registrars, bailiffs, and court reporters.

In 1979, SCCE, as the office is more commonly known, offered coursework to approximately 1,175 court personnel, totaling about 285 hours of instruction.

State judges are required to complete 45 hours of approved judicial education every three years, with specified coursework related to sentencing practices. District administrators and clerks of courts are required to complete 15 hours of approved coursework each year on managerial and procedural aspects relevant to their duties.

SCCE programming is classified into three categories: 1) basic training and orientation for new judges and court support personnel; 2) continuing education that provides updates on new laws and procedures affecting the operations of our courts and the administration of justice in this state; and 3) advanced education that provides instruction in new areas of the law and court administration. Programming is developed with the advice and assistance of representatives from the user groups.

To provide its offerings in a more efficient and cost effective manner, SCCE is developing videomodules for use in new court personnel orientation training. These videomodules, with their supporting workbooks, provide needed orientation information at the most convenient time, something that is not always possible when using live programming.

Other SCCE programs include an intensive two-week criminal trial advocacy school for county attorneys and public defenders and a court managers school, which provides managerial level training to court administrators and clerks of courts. The Minnesota Judges Seminar, an annual offering of SCCE, provides judges with the opportunity to update their legal knowledge and skills. New judges are aided in making the transition form bar to bench through SCCE's Judicial Institute, a judicial college for new judges.

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Office of Continuing Education for State Court Personnel staff: (left to right) Charlene Zika, Nancy Rodelander, Paul Westphal.

Judicial Planning Committee

The Judicial Planning Committee (JPC), an advisory body appointed by the Supreme Court in 1976, conducts studies of various aspects of the Minnesota court system and seeks ways to improve judicial administration in the state. The responsibilities of the JPC include identifying problem areas in the judicial system, analyzing alternative solutions, and recommending proposals for improvement.

The JPC functions primarily through the work of its standing subcommittees which are made up of trial court judges, public and private attorneys, and lay people. A staff of eight coordinates the tasks of the subcommittees.

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Below are some of the highlights of the JPC subcommittee work in 1979:

Intermediate Appellate Court. Chair: Judge Clinton W. Wyant.

After studying the caseload data of the Minnesota Supreme Court and other states, this subcommittee has concluded that structural reform is essential and has recommended that the Minnesota Legislature pass a constitutional amendment to allow for the creation of an intermediate appellate court.

The number of filings and depositions handled by the Supreme Court has almost doubled since 1973. Yet, the number of opinions issued has remained relatively constant. Thus, fewer cases, on a percentage basis, are disposed of by written opinions. In 1973, approximately one out of two cases filed received a written opinion. By 1978, that ratio had dropped to one out of three. The reason for the relatively constant number of written opinions is that the startling growth in the number of cases and special matters filed with the Court has required the justices to resort to a variety of self-help measures, such as prehearing conferences and summary dispositions, in order to avoid the creation of a backlog or undue delay in processing appeals. In addition, the average time required to process an appeal before the Supreme Court is significantly higher than the time recommended by the American Bar Association and the National Advisory Commission. Several states that have established an intermediate court have witnessed a dramatic drop in processing time.

The major benefit of creating an intermediate

Judicial Planning Committee staff: (left to right) Gregory Lang, Kyle Aiken, Joanne Friend, Cindy Rhodes (former staff) Susan Saetre (former staff), Rick Martin, Margareta Vranicar. Not pictured: Janet Mashall.

court is the relief given the high court and the resulting reduction in backlog and delay. With an intermediate court, the Supreme Court justices could focus on developing the law with more time to consider cases of significance. The JPC introduced a bill to create an intermediate court during the 1980 legislative session, but it did not pass. The subcommittee will be holding public hearings on this project throughout 1980 and hopes for success in the 1981 legislative session.

Budget and Personnel. Chair: Judge Harold Krieger.

This subcommittee analyzes the budgetary and administrative issues connected with state funding for the state trial courts and makes recommendations for systemic improvement. Working with the State Court Administrator, the subcommittee is preparing uniform personnel standards and rules for non-judicial court employees. This task includes developing uniform personnel records; personnel selection and performance evaluation procedures; and standardizing the qualifications, classifications, and salaries of clerks in the courts.

After analysis of the personnel and fiscal management practices in Minnesota and other states, the subcommittee recommended that the clerk of district court in each county be appointed by the district administrator, subject to the approval of the judges of the district. The clerk is to be subject to the judicial system personnel rules and compensation plan and paid by the state. A bill reflecting this position was introduced during the 1980 legislative session but did not pass.

Court Facilities. Chair: Stephen J. Askew.

This subcommittee has completed an inventory of the court facilities of all trial courts in the state. The survey revealed that one-half of the court facilities in Minnesota were built before 1919; nearly one-third were built in 1899 or earlier. Renovations in most counties have involved only general maintenance. The subcommittee recently developed minimum standards to assist planning to improve facilities available for the courts and help avoid costly design errors. The guidelines were published in June, 1980.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Chair: Laurence C. Harmon.

In 1979, Congress passed the Justice System Improvement Act, which reauthorized the LEAA to maintain the provision for statewide judicial planning under the auspices of the JPC. Under the Act, the JPC must establish priorities and prepare plans for programs and projects to improve the state courts.

The LEAA subcommittee develops plans for the use of federal funds by state courts. It also provides technical assistance to grantees, planning units, and courts. The percentage of LEAA funds allocated to court projects has increased substantially since 1976. In addition, greater emphasis has been placed on projects affecting the judiciary and court administration, including programs such as caseload and records management, jury utilization, and court-community education. In light of recent cutbacks in federal funding, however, the subcommittee will attempt to assist local courts in implementing programs with less dependence on federal assistance.

Dakota County Courthouse built in 1897 still houses several courtrooms.

Criminal Benchbook. Chair: Judge Thomas G. Forsberg.

The subcommittee has been researching and drafting a criminal benchbook since mid-1979, with a target completion date set for late 1980.

A criminal benchbook is a compilation of current statutory and decisional law and procedural rules pertaining to the criminal law. The Minnesota Criminal Benchbook, drafted by members of the bench and bar, contains succinct statements of the law, with appropriate citations, relating to the problems commonly encountered in handling criminal matters including matters of evidence. It also includes practice tips and suggestions.

Public Defense. Chair: James Harper.

This subcommittee was formed at the request of the Judicial Council. The Council asked the JPC to undertake a study of legal defense services provided to indigents in the state and to make recommendations for improving the system. The subcommittee surveyed present methods of providing legal services in Minnesota and other states; held public hearings; and solicited testimony from judges, defenders, prosecutors, and the private bar to determine the deficiencies in the system. Legislation to improve the system was drafted and introduced during the 1980 session, but has not been successful to date.

Referee/Judicial Officer/Family Court. Chair: Jack Provo.

Minnesota utilizes referees and judicial officers — quasi-judicial personnel — as a supplement to judges in processing cases. The positions of referee and judicial officer, however, have not gone without criticism. In 1977, the legislature abolished them. Subsequently, the legislature reinstated the positions and requested that a study be done by the Supreme Court or a designated agency to determine the future of these positions.

This JPC subcommittee is responsible for conducting the study to determine whether the positions should be retained and if so, what their powers and duties should be, or if not, whether new judgeships should be created.

The subcommittee is also responsible for studying the juvenile and family courts in Hennepin and Ramsey counties and making recommendations on the feasibility of consolidating the two courts in each county into a "unified family court."

Final recommendations from this subcommittee will be released by October 1, 1980.

Redistricting. Chair: Judge Gerald Kalina.

In a number of instances, county court boundaries overlap judicial district lines, causing administrative confusion. Courts in some areas have a greater ratio of judges to population than courts in other heavier populated areas.

In 1977, the Supreme Court established a committee on Trial Court Redistricting that asked each judicial district to prepare a redistricting plan for its district. The plan was to follow guidelines that required a minimum of three county court judges for each county court district with each judge serving a population of 20,000 to 25,000. After considering the Eighth Judicial District plan in 1978, the Supreme Court determined that further study of redistricting plans should be handled by the JPC.

In 1979, the JPC redistricting subcommittee was established to review and conduct hearings on redistricting plans submitted by each judicial district, and then recommend action to the full JPC. The JPC recommendation is then forwarded to the Supreme Court for final hearing and determination.

Since June 1979, the Supreme Court has approved plans in the ninth, third, eighth and the western half of the seventh districts.

Information Systems Office

Established in 1977, the Information Systems Office promotes the introduction of sound management practices by compiling and using statistics regarding cases flowing through the state's trial court system. The office is organized into two related but separate projects: the State Judicial Information System (SJIS) and the Trial Court Information System (TCIS).

During the past two years, SJIS has been monitoring the movement of individual civil, probate, and family cases filed throughout the state. Cases filed in any one of the state's trial courts are recorded by a court employee, usually a court clerk, who forwards the information on to SJIS where it is entered into a computer. The information collected is used to track court caseloads.

Presently, SJIS is being expanded to monitor all criminal gross misdemeanor and felony cases and juvenile matters filed in all trial courts. Caseload statistics pertaining to all other case types will be compiled locally and submitted to SJIS in summary aggregate form. The case tracking of individual civil, probate, family, juvenile, and criminal cases along with the aggregate information pertaining to all other cases will support the statistical analysis necessary for the assignment of judicial manpower throughout the state. Recommendations to the legislature for

State Judicial Information System staff: (clockwise) Elaine Nordness, Pam Lenzmeir, Mary Helf, Sue Rudenick, Pattie Johnson, Kathie Pollock, Cathy Nelson, Terri Brown, Anita Olson, Dale Good, Karen Buskey, Ron Snell, Judy Tachney, Jim Rebo, Jane Morrow, Jim Attwood. Not pictured: Terry Houck, Tan Chau, Arlene Schreiber, Bob Klepinski.

additional judgeships will be based in part on this information.

The criminal case tracking of SJIS will also be the primary source of information to such agencies as the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for their computerized criminal history system. Other agencies outside of court management that need SJIS information include the Minnesota Board of Judicial Standards, the Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board, the Crime Control Planning Board, the Minnesota Supreme Court Juvenile Justice Study Commission, the County Attorneys Council, the Department of Corrections, and the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission. On the whole, SJIS is beginning to take its place as the central respository of management and research information about the administration of justice in the Minnesota court system.

The job of TCIS is to assist courts in developing and implementing management systems that help process cases and keep records. TCIS will keep accurate track of the accounting of court monies received and disbursed, and help set policies for records retention and destruction. A complete court recordkeeping and calendar management system that includes both automated and manual applications has now been designed. The computer programming of an automated version is underway. Once programmed, automated TCIS will be implemented in identified pilot counties over the next year. Manual TCIS designs will also be implemented during the same period in several counties.

TCIS is designed to be a forerunner to statewide uniform standards on court recordkeeping and calendar management. The automated TCIS version employs the latest concepts of distributed data processing. This concept suggests that the operations management of any automated or manual TCIS system should remain at the local trial court level. The TCIS design provides for the establishment of regional data processing centers similar to the Minnesota Education Computer Consortium. These centers could be organized and established in each judicial district over the coming years. This approach would enable the implementation of standard statewide procedures while at the same time leaving management control at the local level.

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Trial Court Information System staff: (left to right) Vern Glaser, David Osborne, Peggy Ellis, Tom Dibble. Not pictured: Sarah Wilkinson.

Dr. Karl Menninger (left) shares a word with Chief Justice Robert J. Sheran after a presentation to the Supreme Court of the Final Report of the Study Commission on the Mentally Disabled and the Courts. Dean Richard Allen (center), chair of the Commission, looks on.

Advisory Study Commissions

Assisting the Supreme Court in administering and improving the justice system are advisory and study commissions comprised of attorneys and lay persons. During 1979, three commissions were functioning in important areas.

Juvenile Justice Study Commission

The Juvenile Justice Study Commission, originally appointed by the Supreme Court in 1975, issued its first major report in 1976. In 1979, it received grants from private foundations to study a number of crucial issues confronting the juvenile courts: certification of juveniles for adult prosecution, possible changes in juvenile court rules, the placement of juveniles in residences outside their own homes and in institutions outside the state, and the classification of status offenders.

The commission, which is composed of 21 members from a variety of areas within the field, will conduct a statewide survey of courts, schools, welfare agencies, and other institutions to compare and analyze differences within the juvenile justice system. Public hearings will be held to obtain further information. When the study is finally completed at the end of 1981, the commission will present a report with findings and recommendations for new rules to the Supreme Court. The Court may adopt and promulgate new juvenile court rules and may make recommendations for changes in the law to the Legislature.

Associate Justice George M. Scott is the liaison to the Commission. The chair is Terrance Hanold, former president of the Pillsbury Company. Richard Clendenen, Director of the Office of Deliquency Control at the University of Minnesota, serves as executive secretary.

Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure

Initially formed in 1952, the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure is an ongoing body that recommends changes in the Rules of Civil Procedure for the trial and appellate courts.

The committee's most recent recommendation to the Court concerns a proposed amendment to the rules requiring that a civil complaint be filed with the Court at the time it is served on an adverse party or within ten days thereafter. Other proposed changes, including an amendment to the rules for civil appellate procedure for the county courts, have also been considered. Currently the committee is considering changes in the cost and time factors of the discovery rules. The committee has a general policy of conforming Minnesota's rules to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

There are 13 members on the committee: district court judges, county court judges, and lawyers. The committee communicates with members of the state bar association in considering recommendations to the Court. The Court liaison to the committee is Chief Justice Robert J. Sheran. James Hetland, Jr., vice-president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, is the chair of the committee.

Commission on the Mentally Disabled and the Courts

The purpose of the commission, which was established in early 1978, was to study the procedures of Minnesota's mental commitment laws; to analyze how courts were handling mental commitment cases; to determine the uniformity or lack of uniformity in commitment procedures; to find models for an effective system; and to determine the need for changes in the law, which was first enacted in 1968.

The 33 member commission was a multidisciplinary group that included lawyers, doctors, social workers, nurses, legislators, judges, and patient advocates. Associate Justice Rosalie E. Wahl was the liaison to the commission. Richard Allen, Dean of Hamline University School of Law was the chair of the commission.

The commission's 86 page report, which was forwarded to the Minnesota Supreme Court in October 1979, proposed changes in Minnesota's mental commitment system.

A second commission was formed to draft proposed court rules implementing the first commission's recommendations. This second commission, also chaired by Richard Allen, will submit these proposed rules to the Supreme Court in the fall of 1980.

Agencies

Board of Law Examiners

Above — Board of Law Examiners: (left to right) Gerald S. Rufer, Mary P. Walbran, James R. Schwebel, Joseph R. Cade. Not pictured: Morris Dickel, John W. Fritz, Richard H. Kyle, Virginia Allery, William. T. Ridley.

Below — staff: (left to right) Sheryl Boacher, Geraldine Kurvers, Deborah Flanagan, Lenora Johnson, Richard E. Klein.

The Board of Law Examiners is responsible for the screening of all applications for admission to practice law. The board prepares the bar examination, supervises its grading, and recommends successful candidates for admission to the Supreme Court. In 1979, 1,042 applicants took the bar examination, and 795 passed it for a 76% pass rate. In addition, 19 attorneys admitted in other jurisdictions were recommended for admission without examination. To be admitted, an applicant must be a graduate of a law school accredited by the American Bar Association.

Two bar examinations are administered each year, in February and in July. The bar examination consists of two parts: an essay section and a multiple choice section. This is different from examinations given prior to July 1980, which consisted of essay questions only. The Multistate Bar Examination, the multiple choice section, is administered by the National Conference of Bar Examiners. The essay questions are written by law professors from outside Minnesota. Both the essay questions and the multistate Bar Examination test the examinees for general knowledge in at least twelve areas designed to cover the "core" subjects of the law school curriculum.

As of July 1, 1980, the board no longer administers the examination on the Code of Professional Responsibility. This test is given by the National Conference of Bar Examiners. No one may be admitted to practice law until the person has taken the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination and has attained a minimum acceptable score as determined by the board.

The Board of Law Examiners is an independent agency of the Supreme Court and is entirely funded by a portion of the annual attorney registration fees and application fees. The board is comprised of seven attorneys and two non-attorneys, all appointed by the Court. Board members serve without compensation and attend an average of eight meetings per year. The Director of Bar Admissions, appointed by the board with the approval of the Supreme Court, is responsible for the administration of the board's business.

Gerlad S. Rufer, President
James R. Schwebel, Secretary
Joseph R. Cade
Morris Dickel
John W. Fritz
Richard H. Kyle
Mary P. Walbran
Virginia Allery
William J. Ridley
Richard E. Klein, Director of Bar Admissions

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Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board

Enforcing the Code of Professional Responsibility by investigating complaints alleging unethical conduct by lawyers is the job of the Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board. The Code of Professional Responsibility is a set of rules, adopted by lawyers, that governs legal ethics.

In 1979, the board received 690 complaints involving 598 attorneys. About 90 percent of the complaints came from non-lawyers; 10 percent came from judges and attorneys. Actions taken included the issuance of 32 private reprimands or private probationary orders, 79 letters of warning, 3 public reprimands by the Supreme Court, 2 orders of public probation, 4 suspensions, and 6 disbarments. No unethical conduct was found in 415 cases.

The board, an independent agency of the Supreme Court, is comprised of a chair and 21 members, seven of whom are non-lawyers. All members are appointed by the Supreme Court and serve without compensation. Members may serve two 3-year terms. Expenses of the board, including salaries for the administrative staff, are funded by a portion of the annual registration fees paid by lawyers.

The board is assisted by 20 district ethics committees, comprised of volunteer members of the community and the local bar; at least 20 percent of the members are non-lawyers. About 90 percent of all complaints received by the board are referred to the local committees for further investigation. The district ethics committees then make disciplinary recommendations to the board's administrative director, who either approves or rejects them.

The board is divided into four hearing panels that hear the evidence assembled by the staff. At least one member of the panel is a non-lawyer. The panel may determine that discipline is not warranted; instruct the administrative director to issue a warning; make a finding of unprofessional conduct and issue a reprimand; or instruct the staff to file a public petition for disciplinary action in the Supreme Court.

Disbarment by the Supreme Court — the Court alone has the power to disbar an attorney — is not the automatic penalty for an infraction of the ethical codes. Other options available to the Court are: suspension for an indefinite period of time; probation subject to conditions for a definite period of time or perpetually; public censure.

The board also issues formal and informal opinions on legal ethics. Eleven formal opinions have been published since the board was established in 1971. Hundreds of informal opinions are rendered each year. Lawyers may obtain an advisory opinion from the staff by writing or calling the board's office. Such opinions, however, represent merely the considered judgment of the individual staff member rendering them and are not binding on the board.

Gerald E. Magnuson, Chair

Mary H. Davies
Kelton Gage
Jeanne Givens
Arthur N. Goodman
James T. Hale
Robert F. Henson
Jared How
Charles T. Hvass
Kenneth Kirwin
Herbert P. Lefler
Greer E. Lockhart
William I. Novak
William T. O'Connor
Richard L. Pemberton
Stephen C. Rathke
Alan K. Ruvelson
Ronald P. Smith
William P. Van Evera
Sherman Winthrop
Martha Zachary

Michael J. Hoover, Administrative Director

Bruce E. Martin, Assistant Administrative Director

Richard C. Baker, Staff Attorney

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Board on Judicial Standards

The Board on Judicial Standards investigates complaints against judges alleging violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct. This function, however, does not include acting as an appellate court, making judgments as to the correctness of judicial decisions or rules, or investigating complaints that judges are either too lenient or too severe in their decisions. Complaints originate from many sources, including litigants, attorneys, members of the public, and occasionally a judge's colleagues on the bench.

In response to a complaint, the executive secretary of the board makes inquiries of the attorneys who appear regularly before the judge, court personnel, the judge's colleagues, and sometimes the judge involved to determine whether there is any basis for the allegations. Depending upon the nature of the complaint, court records may be reviewed as well.

At its monthly meetings, the board considers all complaints reported to the executive secretary. The board hears progress reports on various investigations and determines what action should be taken. If the board determines that disciplinary action should be taken, it obtains an attorney. The matter is then scheduled for a hearing. The judge concerned is served with a formal statement of charges similar to a complaint in a lawsuit, and is allowed 20 days to answer the allegations.

The formal hearing is public and is conducted before a fact finding body, which may be the entire board, a three-member hearing panel appointed by the Supreme Court, or, more frequently, a referee appointed by the Supreme Court. The fact finder, after conducting the hearing, submits findings and recommendations along with the record and transcript of testimony to the board. The board, upon review, may substitute its judgment and may make its own recommendations to the Supreme Court.

In cases where the board does not find probable cause to proceed with a formal hearing, it may issue a private reprimand, inform or warn the judge of conduct that may be a cause for discipline, direct professional counseling or assistance for the judge, or impose conditions on the judge's conduct.

In 1979, the board received 85 complaints. Full-scale investigations conducted by the board totaled 14; 8 judges appeared before the board, and 9 admonitions were issued. One disciplinary action by the Supreme Court resulted, in which the judge was fined three months salary and publicly censured.

Since the creation of the board in 1971, 4 complaints were received in 1972, 35 in 1973, 54 in 1974, 41 in 1975, 53 in 1976, 73 in 1977 and 71 in 1978.

The board is composed of nine members: one district court judge; one county court judge; one municipal court judge; two attorneys, each having practiced within the state for at least 10 years; and four non-lawyers all appointed by the Governor. Members serve without compensation for four-year terms.

Gene W. Halverson, Chair
George Kurvers, Executive Secretary

George C. King
Juanita H. Young
John Allers
Hy Applebaum
Honorable Robert F. Johnson
Honorable Gerald W. Kalina
Honorable Glenn E. Kelley

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Left — Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board staff: (left to right) Bruce E. Martin, Michael J. Hoover, Marie DePalma, Audrey Sterner, Rose Kienitz, Richard C. Baker.

Right — Board on Judicial Standards staff: Deborah Flanagan, George Kurvers.

State Board of Continuing Legal Education

Douglas R. Heidenreich, Executive Director

In 1975, the Supreme Court promulgated a rule requiring lawyers to attend 45 hours of continuing legal education courses every three years. The State Board of Continuing Legal Education approves courses for credit and monitors attorneys for compliance.

In 1979, over 1,000 courses with over 7,000 course hours were approved for continuing legal education (CLE) credit by the board. Several approved courses were offered in Wisconsin and Iowa, and many lawyers and judges attended national courses offered by reputable sponsors. Since 1975, approximately 7,000 courses have been offered by about 370 different state agencies. About 30 percent of the courses were offered in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Bar association organizations offered about one-third of the accredited hours.

Lawyers who fail to meet the CLE requirements may apply to the board for extensions. But failure to comply without good cause may result in the board's finding non-compliance with the rule and recommending to the Supreme Court that the attorneys be placed involuntarily on "restricted status." This was done 20 times in 1979. "Restricted status" means that the attorneys may practice law by representing themselves and close relatives; but may not represent private clients. Ultimately, the Supreme Court may disbar an attorney for refusal to comply with the CLE requirement, but this has not yet happened.

The board is an independent agency of the Supreme Court, funded entirely by a portion of the annual registration fee paid by attorneys. Board members serve without compensation. The 13 member board is composed of 10 lawyers and 3 non-lawyers. Each member, except for the chair, serves for one year; the term of the chair is indefinite.

John P. Byron, Chair

Oscar Anderson
Bailey W. Blethen
Gene W. Halverson
Kenneth Kirwin
Joseph A. Maun
Wenda W. Moore
Peter S. Popovich
Kathleen Ridder
Peter J. Schmitz
Honorable Harold W. Schultz
James P. Shannon
John E. Simonett

Douglas R. Heidenreich, Executive Director
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Judicial Advisory Service

The Judicial Advisory Service (JAS) provides centralized legal research assistance to Minnesota judges who do not have access to law clerks, mainly county court judges and some municipal court judges. Assistance is provided in preparing memoranda and ruling on motions when the judges are presented with legal issues requiring extensive research time.

In 1979, JAS received 336 requests and prepared 242 memorandums for judges from 67 of the 87 Minnesota counties.

Funded by an appropriation to the Judicial Council, the JAS is supervised by a seven member board of directors, composed of judges, which meets at least annually. In addition, a three-judge review board usually checks the legal research memorandum prepared by the JAS before it is sent to the judge who requested it. The JAS employs three to five students from the surrounding law schools on a part or full-time basis. The students often use their law school libraries, which has greatly improved the quality and availability of materials.

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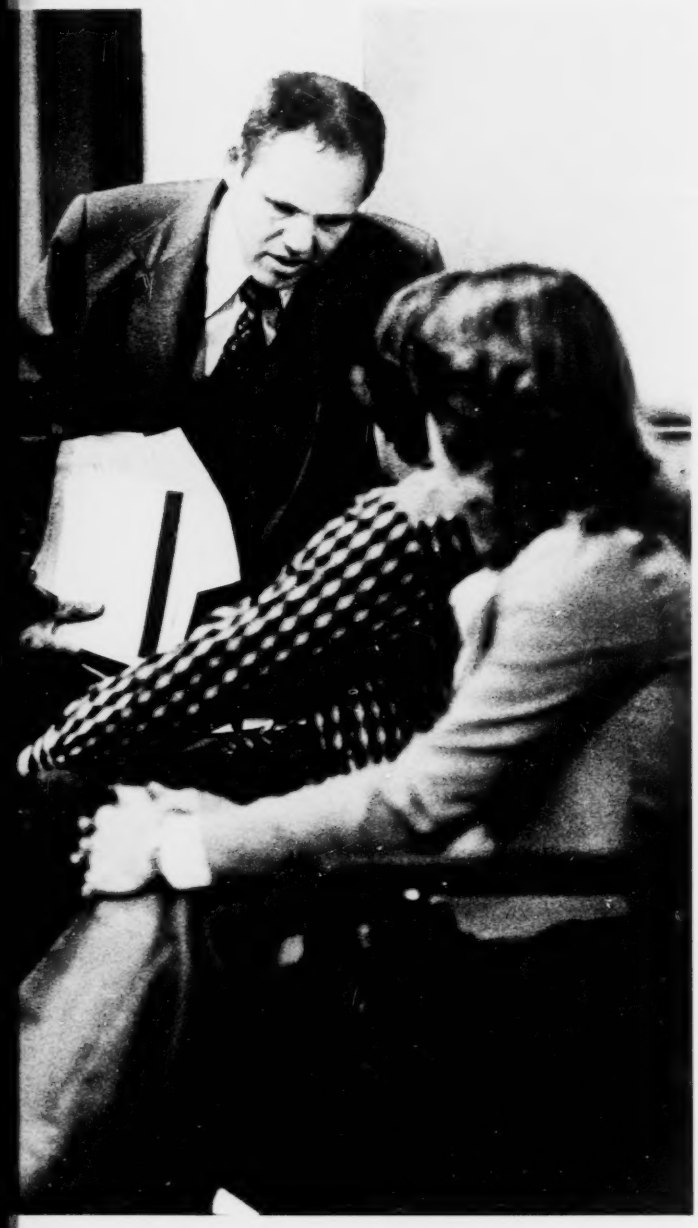
Judicial Advisory Service staff: Debbie Janssen, Stephen Forestell.

Judicial Council

The Judicial Council, created in 1937 by the Legislature, has broad authority to study the organization, rules, and methods of procedure used by the state judicial system. In 1974, many of these functions were assumed by the Select Committee on the State Judicial System. In 1976, the Crime Control Act, which received funding from the U.S. Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistant Administration, assigned planning functions to the Judicial Planning Committee.



Today, the Judicial Council has a restricted function. It appoints the State Public Defender and six trial court district public defenders. In addition, it approves the budgets for the public defender offices and supervises funding for public defense corporations, which include the Neighborhood Justice Center in St. Paul, the Minneapolis Legal Rights Center, Duluth Indian Legal Assistance Program, Leech Lake Reservation Criminal and Juvenile Defense Corp. The Judicial Council consists of eleven lawyers and judges.

Honorable George M. Scott, Chair
Honorable Michael J. O'Rourke
Andrew R. Larson
Honorable Crane Winton
Honorable Thomas J. Stahler
Honorable Paul Kimball, Jr.
Sheryl Ramstad Hvass
Honorable James D. Mason
Sheldon McRae
Suzanne Flinsch
Honorable Deborah Hedlund
Laurence C. Harmon,
State Court Administrator,
Executive Secretary
C. Paul Jones,
Minnesota Public Defender*

*not a member but attends most meetings.

William Christianson, Goodhue County Public Defender, talks to client outside court chambers.

State Public Defender

The right to a lawyer is guaranteed by the United State Constitution and the Minnesota Constitution to any citizen who is charged with a criminal offense. In 1965, a statewide public defender system was created to meet the needs of criminal defendants who could not afford lawyers. Eight of the ten judicial districts have trial court public defenders. In the other two districts judges appoint counsel on a case by case basis.

Trial court public defenders can provide representation from the time of arrest or custody through trial, plea of guilty, or other disposition in the trial courts. They also provide representation in extradition and probation violation matters.

Under the 1965 legislation, the Minnesota State Public Defender provides representation to all indigent clients in criminal cases involving appeals to the Minnesota Supreme Court, post-conviction proceedings in the district courts throughout the state, appeals to the Minnesota Supreme Court from unsuccessful post-conviction proceedings, parole revocation hearings, and sentencing review.

The Minnesota State Public Defender also provides legal services to inmates and parolees regarding their civil legal problems and represents inmates in prison disciplinary hearings.

Because of its close relationship with the Minnesota court system, the Public Defender's annual report is included in the Minnesota State Court Report.

Minnesota Public Defender staff: (left to right) first row — Lilly Cook, Margaret Le Duc, Julie Feyder, Diane Bjordahl, Gail Moren, Cindy Leisen, second row — Kathy King, Leah Fujimoto, Ruth Kronlokken, Mollie Raskind, Mary Stanislov, Debra Kultala. Third row — C. Paul Jones, Sue Maki, Mary Steenson, Phil Marron, Peggy Broughton, Jim Peterson, Ron Ortlip. Fourth row — Mark Anderson, Lawrence Hammerling, Ron Hunter, Bob Goodell, Bob Streitz, Kathy Rauenhorst, Beth Davies.

Legal Services in Criminal Matters

Approximately 25 percent of the individuals sentenced to prison request assistance from the Minnesota State Public Defender's Office.

Assistant public defenders and supporting staff screen all requests for legal services. After an initial screening, the case is given a preliminary review by an attorney, and the client is informed of the likely merit of an appeal or other judicial review of the conviction.

Approximately one-half of the 25 percent who request an evaluation decide not to proceed with an appeal. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979, the Public Defender's Office filed 125 appeals. Of this number, 67 were dismissed by agreement of the clients for lack of merit based on a preliminary evaluation and without any substantial court or prosecutor action, while another six were remanded to the trial court for post conviction proceedings to determine facts not on the record. The office also prepared and filed 75 appeal briefs and 17 post conviction petitions; appeared in 14 post conviction hearings; appeared in 494 parole revocation matters; formally responded to 266 written inquiries from clients, potential clients, or persons on their behalf; and answered numerous telephone inquiries.

It has been suggested that the Federal District Court for the District of Minnesota is being "flooded" with state prisoner habeas corpus petitions by persons convicted in the Minnesota state courts who have already had their convictions appealed or otherwise reviewed in the Minnesota state courts.

This chart shows what happened to criminal cases handled by the Public Defender's Office in 1979 broken down by direct appeals, post conviction petitions, and parole revocation hearing matters.

DIRECT APPEAL

	Appeals Filed	Appeals Dismissed	Remanded for P.C.	Remand Granted	Remand Denied	Petitions for Rehearing Granted	Petitions for Rehearing Denied	Appellants' Briefs Filed In Sup. Ct.	Respondents' Briefs Filed In Sup. Ct.	Reply Briefs Filed	Supplemental Briefs Filed	Relief Granted	Relief Denied
Guilty by Conviction	87	30	5	4	2	0	3	54	52	1	2	11	42
Guilty by Plea	66	61	3	3	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
Total	153	91	8	7	2	1	3	57	55	1	2	11	45
1978 Total	123												

POST CONVICTION

	Petitions Filed	Petitions Dismissed	Petitions Denied	Hearing Held	Relief Granted	Relief Denied	Notice of Appeal Filed	Appeal Dismissed	Appellants' Briefs Filed In Sup. Ct.	Respondents' Briefs Filed In Sup. Ct.	Relief Granted	Relief Denied
Guilty by Conviction	16	0	1	12	4	11	7	0	8	8	2	7
Guilty by Plea	6	0	0	6	2	4	1	0	3	3	2	3
Total	22	0	1	18	6	15	8	0	11	11	4	10
1978 Total	25											

PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS

Hearing Held	Hearings Waived	Parole Revoked	Parole Continued	No Action Taken	Probable Cause Found	Probable Cause Not Found	Appeals Filed	Appeals Granted	Private Counsel Obtained
516	5	379	72	0	63	2	0	0	12

During the federal fiscal year 1979, the federal courts in the United States received 7,100 habeas corpus petitions from state prisoners. Minnesota defendants filed a mere 34, or less than one-half of one percent of the total, and these were summarily disposed of based on the state court record. This is possible because Minnesota state courts assure quality disposition of their own criminal cases by improved performance by defense counsel, prosecutors, and judges at the trial court level; by thorough appeals in state court; through a post conviction statute that prevents pro se representation; and by the good faith implementation of Minnesota's new rules of criminal procedure.

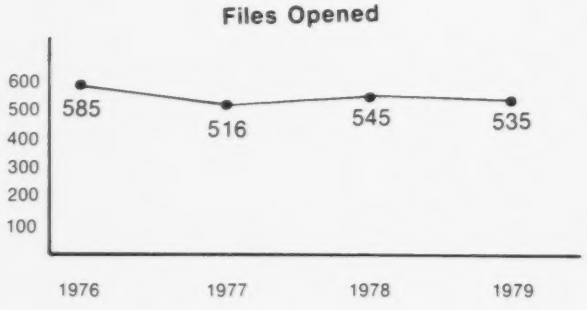
The Minnesota Public Defender has statutory responsibility for the training and continuing legal education of all district and state public defenders. An annual criminal justice course was started in 1966 and has been held each year since then. This is accomplished in partnership with the Minnesota County Attorney's Association, the Minnesota Attorney General, the Police Association of Training Officers of Minnesota, Minnesota Continuing Legal Education, and the Office of Continuing Education for State Court Personnel. Participation has grown from approximately 50 defense counsel in 1966 to over 600 persons, including judges, prosecutors, law students, defense counsel, and police officers in 1979.

The Public Defender's Office has a clinical education association with the University of Minnesota Law School and the William Mitchell College of Law. As a result, law students participate in criminal appeal seminars, civil legal assistance to Minnesota prisoners clinics, summer internships in defender and prosecutor offices, misdemeanor and felony clinics, and clerkships. Office facilities have been available to the Public Defender at the University of Minnesota Law School since 1966 and at the William Mitchell College of Law in more recent years.

The office has prepared an evidence manual, annual criminal justice course material, the *Minnesota Criminal Appeal Handbook,* and a videotape of a mock homicide prosecution.

Mollie G. Raskind, assistant state public defender

This chart shows the number of criminal files opened by the Public Defender's Office over the last four years.



Legal Assistance to Minnesota Prisoners

The United States Supreme Court has long recognized the right of prisoners to have access to the courts as a fundamental constitutional right. This right to legal service is met through attorneys provided by the state.

The Legal Assistance to Minnesota Prisoners program, known as L.A.M.P., provides civil legal services to Minnesota inmates. L.A.M.P. handles a wide variety of problems such as creditors' arrangements, bankruptcy, parole, marriage dissolution and child support, and institutional grievances. The L.A.M.P. program also aids prisoners and their families with problems concerning public and private landlord tenant problems, and welfare and social security payments, among others.

L.A.M.P. is funded by the State Public Defender's Office. The program has a law student clinical education association with the University of Minnesota Law School and the William Mitchell College of Law.

James R. Peterson (left) LAMP attorney discusses a case with University of Minnesota law student Scott Glanzman.

This chart shows the number of prisoners' civil cases opened and closed under the Legal Assistance to Minnesota Prisoners program for 1978 and 1979.

1978	Open	Closed
Stillwater	221	174
St. Cloud	190	95
Workhouse	26	24
Shakopee	18	23
Lino Lakes	17	8
Total	472	324

1979	Open	Closed
Stillwater	222	180
St. Cloud	153	152
Workhouse	17	21
Shakopee	20	9
Lino Lakes	24	15
Total	436	377

This chart shows the wide diversity in the kinds of civil cases opened and closed by attorneys and student attorneys from the University of Minnesota and William Mitchell law schools from July 1, 1977 to December 31, 1979 under the Legal Assistance to Minnesota Prisoners program.

Problem	Total Open	Total Closed
Marriage and Divorce	165	148
Paternity, Child Custody Support, Visitation	90	49
Adoption	7	8
Name Change	30	18
Sentencing	36	17
Detainers & Charges Pending	107	102
Institutional Grievances	93	52
Disciplinary Hearings	3	9
Prison Records	6	4
Institutional Medical Care	42	26
Parole & Probation	173	100
Property Recovery	83	87
Plaintiff Tort Claims	64	35
Defendant Tort Claims	28	7
Bankruptcy, Debts, Financial	32	23
Consumer	8	5
Landlord-Tenant	7	4
Tax	6	4
Military	1	0
Immigration	4	2
Administrative Agencies	21	8
Miscellaneous	46	95
Total	**1052**	**803**

Legal Advocacy Project

The law requires that prison inmates have a fair hearing before an impartial hearing board, the right to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, and the right to be represented at the disciplinary hearings by legal counsel. Disciplinary convictions resulting in a probable term in segregation, loss of good time, and an adverse affect on chances for parole have a major impact upon the inmates' lives.

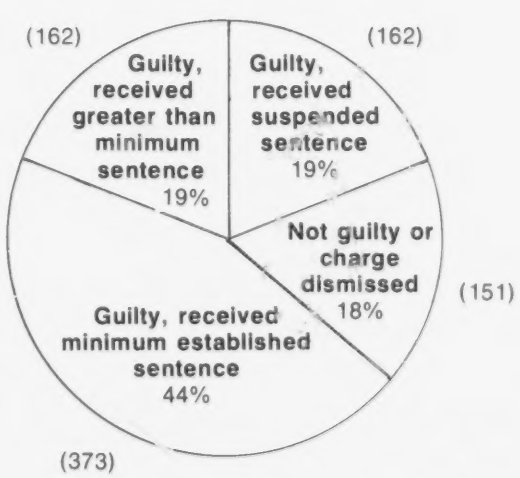
The Legal Advocacy Project (LAP) is an education service project based at the University of Minnesota and funded by the Public Defender's Office. The project's goals are the provision of counsel and representation of prisoners who have been charged with violating institutional regulations, and the education of baccalaureate level students in the skills of paralegal advocacy.

The project also annually trains ten University students in the skills of paralegal advocacy and then uses the students in representing inmate clients. LAP represents inmates at state prisons in Stillwater, St. Cloud, Shakopee, Lino Lakes, Sauk Centre, and Red Wing.

The pie charts below show what happens to prisoners charged with violating institutional regulations who were represented by attorneys from the Legal Advocacy Project. These disciplinary dispositions involved prisoners from Stillwater, St. Cloud, Shakopee, Lino Lakes, Sauk Centre and Red Wing.

Analysis of Disciplinary Dispositions

1978 Total
848



1979 Total
1140

C. Paul Jones,
Minnesota Public Defender

Legal Staff
Mollie G. Raskind
Mark Anderson
Margaret Broughton
Elizabeth Davies
Leah Fujimoto
Robert Goodell
Susan Gray
Lawrence Hammerling
Ronald Hunter
Kathy King
Ruth Kronlokken
Debra Kultala
Margaret LaMarche
Susan Maki
Phil Marron
Ronald H. Ortlip
Jim Peterson
Mary Stanislav
Mary Steenson
Robert Streitz

Attorneys on Retainer or Contract Status
James Cuneo
Henry Feikema
Marvin Green
Ronald Haskvitz
Kathleen Kinsey Rauenhorst

Support Staff
Lilly Ann Cook
Julie Feyden
Margaret LeDuc
Cynthia Leisen
Gail Nelson

University of Minnesota Law School Staff
Tom Hamlin

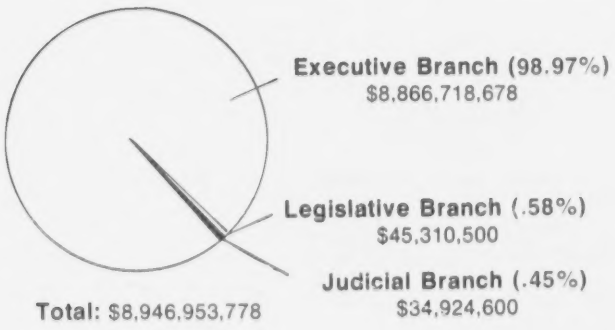
Public Defender Office
The Law School
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455
(612) 373-5725

C. Paul Jones, Minnesota Public Defender.

Court Resources

This pie chart represents the Minnesota State budget appropriate for the biennium 1979-81. The major portion of the executive budget is consumed by appropriations for education, welfare, corrections, transportation, income tax refunds, and numerous other executive branch agencies. The major portion of the legislative budget is for House of Representative and Senate salaries. A separate graph shows a breakdown of the judicial budget. State-generated funds are also supplemental by almost two billion dollars in federal funds for the biennium.

State Appropriation for the Biennium 1979-81



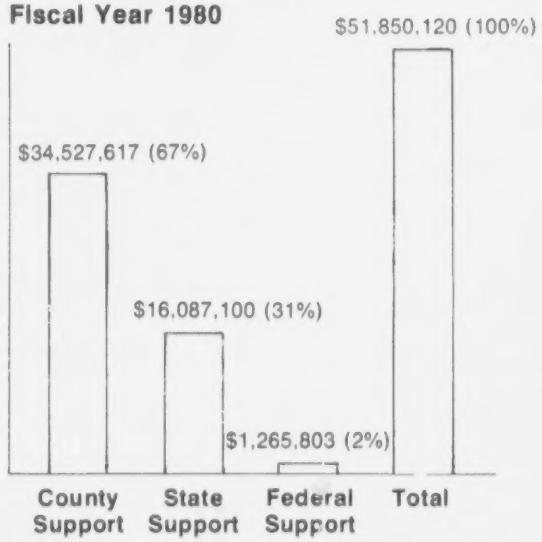
Total: $8,946,953,778

Financing

This graph shows a breakdown of funding sources for the judicial branch. The major portion (67%) is provided by county government. The state's portion goes primarily to pay the salaries of the state's judges.

Source of Funding for Total Judicial Branch Expenditures

Fiscal Year 1980



State	
State Court Judges	$10,472,500
Supreme Court	2,597,800
State Court Administrator	211,500
Public Defender	693,500
Judicial Council	395,300
State Law Library	310,700
State Judicial Information System	1,301,800
Board on Judicial Standards	104,000
Federal	
Trial Courts Projects	450,745
Trial Court Information System	277,779
Supreme Court Projects	212,294
Judicial Planning Committee Budget and Personal Study	182,273
Judicial Planning Committee	92,860
County Attorneys Council	49,852

1979 County Expenditures for Operation of the Trial Courts

Personnel		
Judicial Officers and Court Referees	1,136,454	
Court Reporters	4,159,683	
Clerk or Court Administrator	1,916,028	
Administrative and Clerical	11,487,834	
Bailiffs and Matrons	225,057	
Public Defense	741,639	
Other	1,144,537	
Fringe Benefits	3,475,292	
		24,316,524
Professional Services		
Court Reporting	391,279	
Legal Defense	2,699,921	
Medical/Phychological Examinations	1,069,332	
Transcript Fees	364,147	
Other Services	370,402	
		3,895,081
Jury Fees	2,317,652	
Witness Fees	145,615	
Operating Expenses	3,321,211	
Capitol Outlay	390,780	
Other	140,754	
Total	34,527,617	

1979 Judicial District Costs Per Capita*

District	Expenditures	Population	Per Capita Costs
1	2,907,474	374,500	7.76
2	4,749,677	451,900	10.51
3	2,983,883	383,000	7.79
4	8,672,070	909,900	9.53
5	2,826,265	303,000	9.33
6	2,916,150	268,200	10.87
7	2,341,129	366,800	6.38
8	1,489,288	181,600	8.20
9	2,530,889	274,700	9.21
10	3,110,792	473,700	6.57
Total	$34,527,617	3,987,300	$ 8.66

These charts show the breakdown by judicial district of county government expenses for the trial courts. The per capita cost figures show the disparity between how much citizens pay for trial court expenses; from a low of $6.57 in the Tenth District to a high of $10.87 in the Sixth District.

*Sources:

1. "1979 Minnesota Trial Court Financial Report", Judicial Planning Committee, Room 201, 40 North Milton, St. Paul, MN 55104.
2. "Population Estimates for Minnesota Counties", Office of State Demographer, State Planning Agency, 550 Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN 55101.

1979 Trial Court Expenditures by Judicial District

	Judicial Officers Referees	Court Repoters	Clerk of Court	Admin. Clerical	Bailiffs Matrons	Public Defense
District 1	39,675	395,952	146,480	806,766	54,116	224,872
District 2	254,322	695,224	159,043	1,790,995	62,609	—0—
District 3	26,360	312,866	220,450	926,064	23,227	—0—
District 4	535,342	1,169,509	95,288	3,104,089	—0—	—0—
District 5	73,143	189,809	301,514	810,461	33,323	131,216
District 6	182,126	366,370	90,675	1,106,965	1,138	52,249
District 7	—0—	278,192	202,577	700,914	10,210	125,072
District 8	—0—	90,797	221,237	505,333	5,226	—0—
District 9	23,250	217,573	303,421	665,706	12,504	144,102
District 10	2,236	443,391	175,343	1,070,541	52,704	64,128
Total	1,136,454	4,159,683	1,916,028	11,487,834	255,057	741,639

	Other Ct. Personnel	Fringe Benefits	Court Reporting	Legal Defense	Med./Pysch. Examinations	Transcript Preparation
District 1	121,060	181,217	28,073	166,401	24,086	58,616
District 2	83,813	619,080	10,555	92,901	41,201	24,317
District 3	84,445	227,062	24,272	526,403	41,412	51,855
District 4	495,239	1,085,980	137,239	100	738,231	48,345
District 5	75,172	260,832	45,290	215,184	46,891	45,089
District 6	55,771	357,561	15,548	39,059	53,822	252
District 7	36,245	173,816	55,277	153,577	37,858	27,434
District 8	50,221	127,078	22,253	158,361	24,866	17,526
District 9	75,724	171,644	40,0074	206,901	33,189	53,200
District 10	66,847	271,022	12,698	141,034	28,629	37,513
Total	1,144,537	3,475,292	391,279	1,699,921	1,069,332	364,147

	Other Services	Jury Fees	Witness Fees	Operating Expenses	Capitol Outlay	Other Expenses
District 1	114,772	239,725	17,762	249,795	21,689	16,417
District 2	32,080	363,382	27,100	442,931	34,682	15,442
District 3	16,581	152,179	26,154	280,409	32,832	11,310
District 4	2,620	501,414	13,425	634,574	80,146	30,529
District 5	71,331	144,902	9,488	327,719	41,436	4,318
District 6	161	311,337	2,074	175,232	67,736	38,074
District 7	21,964	137,364	16,431	328,848	31,450	3,900
District 8	16,067	75,527	8,723	145,668	17,061	3,344
District 9	33,753	174,461	19,350	325,579	19,390	11,061
District 10	61,071	217,354	5,108	410,456	44,358	6,359
Total	370,402	2,317,652	145,615	3,321,211	390,780	140,754

License Bureau, Dakota County Government Center. In 1979 Dakota County collected $15,845 in drivers license fees.

Personnel

It takes people serving in many different roles for the state's trial courts to function efficiently. People who are visible in the courtroom, in addition to the judge, may include bailiffs and matrons, court referees, judicial officers, court reporters, county attorneys, and public defenders.

The bailiff keeps order in the courtroom and is responsible for its security. Bailiffs or matrons also take charge of a defendant who is being held in jail. A court referee functions much like a judge in preliminary or default matters, usually in juvenile, traffic, or family court. Judicial officers have the power to hear and try any matters assigned to them by the county court judges. Filling in most often in rural areas where a judge isn't always available, judicial officers issue final orders on many matters.

Court reporters record all courtroom proceedings on a stenographic machine. This can then be transcribed for later use on an appeal. The county attorney brings charges in criminal cases and is responsible for the prosecution of defendants. The county attorney also brings charges before a grand jury, processes mental commitments, and represents the county if it is sued. Public defenders, or court-appointed attorneys, are lawyers appointed to represent a person charged with a crime when the defendant cannot afford to hire an attorney.

Working primarily outside of the courtroom are the clerical staff, law clerks, clerks of court, probate registrars, and others. The law clerks perform legal research for judges and assist in writing case opinions. Clerks of court oversee the filing of court documents, maintain accurate court records on cases, call the court to order, and give the oath to witnesses. In addition, clerks manage the courthouse offices and answer questions and requests for information from the public. A probate registrar, appointed by a judge, processes the affairs and estates of decedents through informal probate proceedings.

The administrative responsibility of managing the trial courts is organized by judicial district under the authority of a chief judge and an assistant chief judge who are elected by the judges in each district to serve two-year terms. To cope with court case backlog, the chief judge may assign any judge within the judicial district to serve on both of the trial courts.

Each judicial district has a district administrator who helps manage the court's administrative affairs and assists the chief judge in performing administrative duties. The district administrator supervises the clerks of court and other support personnel and provides statistics and other management information about local courts to the State Court Administrator.

Jerry Felton, sheriff's deputy, Dakota County, serving as bailiff at a trial.

Court Caseload Summary

On the following pages are trial court case statistics for 1979. The data has been collected by the State Judicial Information System (SJIS). The case statistics are displayed for district court and for county/municipal court summarized for each of the ten judicial districts. In addition, county/municipal court caseload statistics are shown for each county. All of the statistics are broken down according to the venue of cases in the different judicial districts. Additional details regarding each chart may be obtained by contacting the SJIS office at Room 304, 40 North Milton, St. Paul, MN 55104; (612) 296-1370.

The data on the movement of the caseload is collected in a number of different ways with varying levels of detail. The statistics that reflect activity in the areas of civil, probate, and family court are obtained on an individual case basis. These figures are compiled by the SJIS office from transaction-based report forms that track the progress (court activity and status changes) of each case from filing through disposition. Data on the remaining types of cases, conciliation and criminal cases for county/municipal court, and juvenile cases, is collected on a monthly basis by simple tabulation provided by the clerk of court in each county. The data on district court gross misdemeanor/felony criminal cases shown on page 46 are supplied by the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

A brief explanation appears with each set of statistics on the following pages. Where there is an M listed it means that the case category is not in the appropriate venue for that court.

Several Olmsted County clerk of court employees: (left to right) Cindy Haugen, Amy Ondler, Dorothy Wiltgen, Cathy Schroeder, Marilyn Billings.

District Court Caseload by Judicial District

District	Civil			Dissolutions			Support			Adoptions			Other Family		
	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive
First	4,440	4,277	4,215	21	22	25	289	224	191	7	5	6	52	61	71
Second	5,483	6,413	6,535	2,326	2,741	2,377	1,094	2,086	1,571	241	216	218	357	1,099	1,056
Third	2,343	2,180	2,091	8	15	14	69	65	50	0	0	0	6	47	52
Fourth	10,977	11,527	12,483	5,267	7,130	6,672	2,245	4,470	4,331	555	535	519	334	2,443	2,182
Fifth	1,704	1,577	1,460	6	8	9	94	83	65	0	0	0	33	52	63
Sixth	2,096	1,786	1,823	490	671	736	95	211	270	30	37	37	16	479	422
Seventh	2,568	2,334	2,320	3	8	9	29	8	8	2	1	1	5	5	6
Eighth	1,044	969	905	5	7	5	26	39	43	0	0	0	1	5	6
Ninth	2,565	2,602	2,464	229	253	259	213	210	185	8	1	1	41	112	101
Tenth	4,301	4,063	3,930	0	1	2	19	65	55	0	0	0	4	23	42
Total	37,521	37,728	38,226	8,355	10,856	10,108	4,173	7,461	6,769	843	795	782	849	4,326	4,001

The statistics on this page reflect cases processed by the district courts of each of Minnesota's ten judicial districts. Each of the above case types is separated according to the new filings for the year, the number of cases which became active, and the number of cases which became inactive during 1979.

New filings is simply a raw count of the cases that were filed in 1979, while the column entitled *became active* is indicative of the number of cases that became the responsibility of the court at some time during the year. These case types are not considered to be active upon filing; they only become active when a request for a hearing is made or when the case becomes ready for trial.

Included in the *became inactive* column are cases that have returned to a dormant status (not the responsibility of the court to move) as well as cases that were closed or otherwise disposed of during the period.

The column headed *civil* includes the following case types as reported to SJIS: general civil, transcript judgments, default judgments, trusts, and appeals. The *support* category encompasses Uniform Reciprocal Support Enforcement cases, separate maintenance petitions, paternity actions, and county attorney-initiated support actions. The *other family* column includes all post decree motions in closed dissolution cases, domestic abuse actions, and any other family court matter that is not included in the other categories.

District Court Caseload by Judicial District

District	Juvenile				Dependency/Neglect Term of Parental Rights		Probate					
	Delinquency Petitions Filed/ Reactivated	Delinquency Petitions Terminated/ Deactivated	Youth Certified as Adult	Traffic Offenders Certified as Adult	Petitions Filed/ Reactivated	Petitions Terminated/ Deactivated	Supervised Administrations Filed	Unsupervised Administrations Filed	Guardianships Filed	Guardianships Reactivated	Commitments Filed	Commitments Reactivated
First	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Second	4,394	3,277	22	2	277	412	237	1,217	296	292	236	102
Third	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Fourth	5,425	4,101	33	0	516	328	1,080	1,130	446	1,061	725	595
Fifth	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Sixth	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Seventh	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Eighth	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Ninth	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Tenth	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Total	9,819	7,378	55	2	793	740	1,317	2,347	742	1,353	961	697

In the probate area, the figures for supervised administrations and for unsupervised administration represent the number of cases filed during 1979.

The number of guardianships filed in the year is reflected, as well as the number of previously filed guardianship cases which required some activity by the court during the year (*guardianships reactivated*).

Commitment cases filed during the year are listed, and the number of *commitments reactivated* indicates the number of previously filed commitment cases that required the attention of the court.

Juvenile court is a division of district court in the second and fourth judicial districts and a division of county court in the remaining judicial districts. The juvenile court caseload is displayed for each case type (except juvenile traffic) as cases filed or reactivated and cases terminated or deactivated. In addition, the number of youth certified to stand trial as an adult within the juvenile delinquency and juvenile traffic offender jurisdiction is displayed.

District Court Caseload by Judicial District

Gross misdemeanor/felony criminal cases show the number of defendants charged and disposed and the number of charges filed and disposed in 1979. It is important to note that the data to support criminal caseload statistics in district court is supplied by the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) as collected through their Criminal Justice Reporting System (CJRS). As this data is not collected by SJIS, any questions should be referred to the BCA.

Above — Dorothy Warland, chief deputy clerk of district court, Dakota County, files court records.

Right — Ramsey County courthouse

	Gross Misdemeanor/ Felony Criminal			
District	Defendants Charged	Defendants Disposed	New Charges	Charges Disposed
First	640	597	1,188	1,089
Second	1,313	1,479	2,705	2,241
Third	696	634	1,137	932
Fourth	2,456	1,960	3,307	2,565
Fifth	596	479	1,129	790
Sixth	751	733	1,142	1,059
Seventh	854	674	1,337	980
Eighth	373	338	718	638
Ninth	922	832	1,526	1,279
Tenth	1,155	982	1,766	1,553
Total	9,756	8,708	15,955	13,126

County/Municipal Court Caseload by Judicial District

District	Civil			Dissolutions			Support			Adoptions			Other Family		
	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive
First	3,733	3,659	3,567	1,627	2,024	2,011	787	902	838	288	286	259	96	354	295
Second	7,968	8,166	7,722	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Third	2,723	2,667	2,730	1,394	1,627	1,619	827	814	763	189	170	169	136	528	407
Fourth	20,176	20,236	20,210	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Fifth	2,029	1,931	1,896	939	990	932	406	365	314	167	163	154	37	134	116
Sixth	2,297	2,308	2,427	946	1,061	1,051	773	861	758	138	120	112	121	327	343
Seventh	2,341	2,212	2,229	1,081	1,259	1,294	911	668	660	170	172	167	111	353	319
Eighth	1,064	1,044	1,040	465	519	509	258	261	221	112	105	107	32	81	71
Ninth	2,595	2,538	2,503	964	1,050	1,032	783	751	682	167	175	177	91	329	279
Tenth	5,123	5,073	4,987	2,387	2,640	2,583	1,396	1,400	1,317	365	374	360	111	688	599
Total	50,049	49,834	49,311	9,803	11,170	11,031	6,141	6,022	5,553	1,596	1,565	1,505	735	2,794	2,429

This chart reflects the cases processed by the county and municipal courts of the judicial districts in 1979. Each of the case types is separated according to the *new filings* of the year, the number of cases that became active, and the number of cases that became inactive during 1979.

New filings is simply a raw count of the cases that were filed in 1979, while the column entitled *became active* is indicative of the number of cases that became the responsibility of the court at some time during the year. These case types are not considered to be active upon filing; they only become active when a request for a hearing is made or when the case becomes ready for trial.

Included in the *became inactive* column are cases that have returned to a dormant status (not the responsibility of the court to move) as well as cases that were closed or otherwise disposed of during the period.

The column headed *civil* includes the following case types as reported to SJIS: general civil, transcript judgments, default judgments, trusts, and appeals. The *support* category encompasses Uniform Reciprocal Support Enforcement cases, separate maintenance petitions, paternity actions, and county attorney-initiated support actions. The *other family* column includes all post decree motions in closed dissolution cases, domestic abuse actions, and any other family court matter that is not included in the other categories.

County/Municipal Court Caseload by Judicial District

	Juvenile				Dependency/ Neglect Termination of Parental Rights		Probate					
District	Delinquency Petitions Filed/ Reactivated	Delinquency Petitions Terminated/ Deactivated	Youth Certified as Adult	Traffic Offenders Certified as Adult	Petitions Filed/ Reactivated	Petitions Terminated/ Deactivated	Supervised Administrations Filed	Unsupervised Administrations Filed	Guardianships Filed	Guardianships Reactivated	Commitments Filed	Commitments Reactivated
First	2,930	2,501	6	225	256	206	472	350	200	154	191	46
Second	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Third	1,815	1,640	10	669	331	301	710	620	280	356	262	48
Fourth	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Fifth	1,333	1,094	37	155	197	182	784	844	300	213	342	28
Sixth	3,700	3,452	22	42	1,661	1,454	632	166	124	266	139	18
Seventh	2,345	2,099	48	723	499	417	585	530	287	281	285	29
Eighth	1,197	1,163	21	44	118	106	613	284	140	152	163	20
Ninth	1,828	1,641	52	169	301	239	783	426	234	326	322	42
Tenth	3,175	2,954	18	519	484	335	496	332	290	294	186	28
Total	18,323	16,544	214	2,546	3,847	3,240	5,075	3,552	1,855	2,042	1,890	259

The juvenile court caseload is displayed for each case type as cases filed or reactivated and cases terminated or deactivated. In addition, the number of youth certified to stand trial as an adult within the juvenile delinquency and juvenile traffic offender jurisdiction is shown.

In the probate area, the figures for supervised administrations and for unsupervised administrations represent the number of cases filed during 1979.

The number of guardianships filed in the year is shown, as well as the number of previously filed guardianship cases that required some activity by the court during the year (*guardianships reactivated*).

Commitment cases filed during the year are listed, and the number of *commitments reactivated* indicates the number of previously filed commitment cases that required the attention of the court.

Top — Swift County courthouse. Bottom — Grant County courthouse.

County/Municipal Court Caseload by Judicial District

District	Criminal				Conciliation
	Misdemeanor Charges Filed/ Reactivated	Misdemeanor Charges Terminated Deactivated	Traffic Charges Filed/ Reactivated	Traffic Charges Terminated/ Deactivated	Conciliation Cases Filed
First	4,163	3,612	54,536	52,828	6,789
Second	8,391	6,544	275,685	260,610	12,868
Third	4,940	4,386	120,889	116,311	7,382
Fourth	39,454	31,661	622,754	602,217	29,628
Fifth	3,719	2,576	81,807	88,686	4,521
Sixth	3,964	3,705	185,307	195,375	5,416
Seventh	5,253	4,047	36,541	33,818	6,695
Eighth	3,783	3,444	19,570	19,043	3,180
Ninth	4,861	4,211	29,516	29,043	6,712
Tenth	6,181	5,875	60,042	57,294	8,374
Total	84,709	70,061	1,486,647	1,455,225	91,565

This chart shows misdemeanor charges filed/reactivated and terminated/deactivated as well as traffic charges and conciliation cases filed.

County/Municipal Court Caseload by County

Civil
Probate
Commitment
pages 51, 52

Represented on the following two pages is a caseload report for civil, supervised administrations, unsupervised administrations, guardianship, conservatorships and commitments, as processed by individual county or municipal courts.

The column headed *civil* includes the following case types as reported to SJIS: general civil, transcript judgments, default judgments, and trusts.

In the categories of supervised administrations and unsupervised administrations, the columns reflect the total number of cases filed during 1979, and the number of cases that returned to a dormant (inactive) status or were closed during the year.

New filings is simply a raw count of the cases that were filed in 1979, while the column entitled *became active* is indicative of the number of cases that became the responsibility of the court at some time during the year. These case types are not considered to be active upon filing; they only become active when a request for a hearing is made or when the case becomes ready for trial. Included in the *became inactive* column are cases which have returned to a dormant status (not the responsibility of the court to move) as well as the cases which were closed or otherwise disposed of during the period.

Family
pages 53, 54

This chart shows a caseload report for dissolution cases, support actions, adoptions, and other family cases, as processed by individual county or municipal courts.

The *support* category encompasses Uniform Reciprocal Support Enforcement cases, separate maintenance petitions, paternity actions, and county attorney-initiated support actions. The *other family* column includes all post decree motions in closed dissolution cases, domestic abuse actions, and any other family court matter that is not included in the other categories.

Each of these case types is represented by three columns: *new filings,* which indicates the number of new cases that were filed during the year; *became active,* which accounts for those cases which had been filed prior to 1979, but required the attention of the court during 1979; and *became inactive,* which reflects both the cases that were closed or terminated during the year, and those cases that became dormant or inactive.

Juvenile
Criminal
Conciliation
pages 55, 56

The juvenile court caseload is displayed for each case type as cases filed or reactivated and cases terminated or deactivated, as processed by individual county or municipal courts. In addition, the number of youth certified to stand trial as an adult within the juvenile delinquency and juvenile traffic offender jurisdiction is shown.

Criminal misdemeanor cases show the number of charges filed/activated and the number of charges terminated/deactivated.

County	Civil			Supervised Administrations		Unsuper. Admins.		Guardianships/ Conservatorships			Commitments		
	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Cases Closed	New Filings	Cases Closed	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive
Aitkin	95	93	94	31	38	26	11	16	12	16	5	1	4
Anoka	2,432	2,476	2,413	79	77	87	51	122	49	14	52	12	35
Becker	226	225	225	98	83	11	21	31	50	11	26	6	7
Beltrami	218	199	194	48	31	34	16	13	25	2	23	2	8
Benton	122	126	129	16	15	64	39	19	4	12	18	5	5
Big Stone	42	40	47	33	74	1	1	4	3	4	15	3	4
Blue Earth	471	414	366	0	0	189	151	31	3	18	101	0	54
Brown	194	180	188	84	35	85	49	22	18	5	22	5	11
Carlton	228	218	222	37	56	45	38	16	26	5	34	11	44
Carver	402	385	346	58	70	24	14	11	16	6	12	2	12
Cass	155	147	147	60	57	29	20	18	30	12	24	4	8
Chippewa	98	97	106	74	73	11	4	12	16	7	19	2	9
Chisago	123	114	116	68	61	18	4	28	13	8	10	1	2
Clay	198	181	184	80	108	46	13	29	32	12	42	1	10
Clearwater	112	112	112	30	35	18	4	10	13	3	11	2	5
Cook	49	48	45	5	7	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	2
Cottonwood	109	103	95	61	106	28	25	23	36	16	11	0	12
Crow Wing	465	467	469	71	117	51	39	21	42	7	44	7	18
Dakota	2,080	2,060	2,024	86	56	130	76	50	54	20	76	31	52
Dodge	87	88	85	36	42	8	6	15	10	6	7	0	2
Douglas	227	206	205	23	31	44	42	20	33	5	11	1	2
Faribault	128	136	149	77	107	48	49	31	42	16	21	1	22
Fillmore	127	126	122	24	24	64	39	12	25	6	5	0	3
Freeborn	323	316	335	85	148	57	29	34	64	35	41	9	16
Goodhue	391	386	377	73	49	87	49	30	12	9	33	2	26
Grant	34	23	20	14	5	21	8	15	2	1	5	0	1
Hennepin	20,176	20,236	20,210	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Houston	122	130	122	67	61	22	19	28	20	17	24	15	15
Hubbard	155	158	147	67	43	10	5	16	24	8	10	1	3
Isanti	234	213	208	58	58	13	7	16	2	15	13	1	5
Itasca	143	142	127	145	156	10	9	24	44	5	59	2	30
Jackson	78	81	81	58	90	15	12	11	43	9	7	3	0
Kanabec	182	176	184	21	11	21	26	6	38	8	13	1	4
Kandiyohi	184	185	163	78	77	25	13	14	16	4	32	5	4
Kittson	68	63	64	19	27	25	16	4	17	1	7	1	2
Koochiching	225	221	225	25	36	83	72	8	0	1	20	1	10
Lac Qui Parle	53	50	52	64	92	6	8	10	3	3	8	0	5
Lake	58	57	57	28	23	4	1	7	0	3	11	2	8
Lake of the Woods	40	36	36	8	15	2	0	1	0	3	5	0	1
Le Sueur	165	156	146	79	57	31	14	42	31	12	33	3	15
Lincoln	73	71	69	21	28	28	37	9	3	7	10	1	3
Lyon	261	258	251	44	108	77	28	22	16	15	21	2	10
McLeod	270	239	257	52	45	40	21	29	11	2	11	1	5
Mahnomen	49	46	41	16	20	2	0	7	11	1	10	0	5

County	Civil			Supervised Administrations		Unsuper. Admins.		Guardianships/ Conservatorships			Commitments		
	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Cases Closed	New Filings	Cases Closed	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive
Marshall	52	54	50	47	71	37	13	18	2	2	17	0	14
Martin	161	148	147	140	76	43	10	58	14	9	38	4	23
Meeker	122	112	115	85	92	18	6	20	25	13	20	3	22
Mille Lacs	166	159	179	32	35	17	8	19	23	10	31	3	17
Morrison	127	123	120	52	35	38	2	27	13	17	29	6	20
Mower	122	126	160	100	347	56	46	34	27	19	49	10	27
Murray	34	34	34	25	96	48	33	13	6	14	6	2	5
Nicollet	127	117	119	44	51	43	13	12	6	8	25	2	21
Nobles	105	112	116	59	92	57	25	21	4	15	24	4	9
Norman	72	72	71	54	64	14	5	15	24	7	9	6	5
Olmsted	693	652	652	72	86	135	173	51	72	17	46	9	26
Otter Tail	260	246	228	138	127	124	74	52	83	19	45	4	34
Pennington	88	87	81	38	50	10	7	16	16	4	14	2	8
Pine	257	244	246	71	87	14	7	15	20	3	15	0	13
Pipestone	49	47	49	36	52	26	31	10	1	4	13	1	7
Polk	422	414	419	96	155	51	36	28	27	12	45	12	21
Pope	120	115	114	47	57	4	2	11	10	10	12	2	8
Ramsey	7,968	8,166	7,722	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Red Lake	45	46	44	14	21	3	4	2	3	2	9	1	2
Redwood	112	110	111	65	67	62	32	16	11	12	11	3	6
Renville	83	84	83	60	63	68	42	21	5	6	6	0	1
Rice	281	271	288	100	80	45	40	34	40	13	15	1	10
Rock	45	36	36	64	53	18	5	2	0	1	8	0	5
Roseau	191	181	182	14	37	21	34	17	36	23	10	0	4
St. Louis	1,962	1,985	2,103	562	444	114	53	100	239	30	93	4	30
Scott	338	340	322	61	59	21	10	26	20	4	16	5	11
Sherburne	230	227	230	22	33	59	28	21	14	10	15	4	13
Sibley	87	93	95	63	69	17	3	12	10	2	10	2	5
Stearns	781	734	747	86	56	148	55	64	33	6	68	2	7
Steele	158	165	168	100	120	28	12	12	24	13	9	0	9
Stevens	77	80	78	43	37	5	3	8	21	5	9	1	11
Swift	119	126	120	44	65	5	2	6	12	2	14	0	1
Todd	134	126	126	32	23	32	14	14	6	1	10	0	9
Traverse	9	8	9	28	15	11	1	5	11	3	2	0	0
Wabasha	136	145	142	10	22	67	68	25	32	7	3	2	2
Wadena	100	86	86	28	17	6	3	12	4	5	5	1	1
Waseca	225	217	221	84	64	7	3	14	18	11	51	1	8
Washington	1,087	1,079	1,048	63	156	108	72	42	105	36	33	5	21
Watonwan	82	84	85	6	15	77	31	19	10	4	24	0	2
Wilkin	38	39	39	13	25	70	63	6	12	7	9	0	6
Winona	449	431	435	32	124	131	38	21	24	16	12	1	8
Wright	578	544	542	114	94	12	4	40	53	12	35	4	0
Yellow Medicine	85	85	94	30	55	39	23	8	16	7	12	4	9
Total	50,049	49,834	49,311	5,075	5,839	3,552	2,222	1,855	2,042	794	1,890	259	960

County	Dissolutions			Support			Adoptions			Other Family		
	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive
Aitkin	34	33	34	65	47	36	6	5	4	1	13	14
Anoka	1,160	1,144	1,055	533	482	417	164	155	145	53	356	306
Becker	104	116	113	112	94	86	0	0	1	3	14	14
Beltrami	22	32	28	15	16	9	12	14	14	5	7	5
Benton	77	91	88	37	38	40	13	14	14	13	30	29
Big Stone	18	18	17	7	1	1	4	4	4	0	0	0
Blue Earth	225	246	192	89	95	61	15	13	11	1	8	6
Brown	80	99	106	12	30	38	17	16	16	1	12	12
Carlton	157	188	192	108	179	166	25	25	23	8	40	54
Carver	139	159	143	59	53	38	21	19	17	16	19	13
Cass	88	94	80	76	87	68	12	10	11	4	26	17
Chippewa	35	37	42	14	17	16	8	10	11	1	6	5
Chisago	98	111	97	79	80	52	19	17	17	3	31	26
Clay	151	160	157	134	138	140	20	20	20	10	29	27
Clearwater	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook	21	22	21	18	16	15	3	3	3	1	2	2
Cottonwood	45	49	46	29	20	11	9	8	7	9	14	12
Crow Wing	197	216	218	138	154	146	31	36	35	9	49	45
Dakota	1,015	1,321	1,338	494	597	564	163	161	158	40	234	191
Dodge	44	57	64	21	19	19	13	7	6	7	25	19
Douglas	99	130	128	83	80	73	17	21	17	7	34	27
Faribault	54	51	56	35	25	21	17	16	16	1	7	7
Fillmore	66	66	65	27	27	34	9	8	7	3	11	9
Freeborn	164	170	177	46	44	68	9	12	15	19	114	91
Goodhue	152	157	147	113	104	87	24	17	16	21	27	28
Grant	12	14	11	22	5	5	4	2	2	2	4	3
Hennepin	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Houston	50	64	62	60	41	41	11	12	13	0	6	5
Hubbard	57	50	47	54	28	19	4	3	3	19	27	18
Isanti	85	110	110	54	51	47	10	15	14	7	22	21
Itasca	187	204	205	139	95	89	29	28	28	10	69	58
Jackson	28	30	30	26	24	24	6	6	5	1	4	2
Kanabec	48	44	52	38	29	28	5	5	5	3	5	3
Kandiyohi	121	145	133	52	83	70	23	21	21	9	14	15
Kittson	15	18	18	7	3	2	3	3	3	1	4	4
Koochiching	68	58	63	59	37	39	13	13	12	7	29	19
Lac Qui Parle	24	28	29	19	24	22	5	3	3	0	1	1
Lake	52	66	71	57	64	68	13	15	12	2	16	14
Lake of the Woods	11	18	17	6	8	7	5	5	6	2	3	1
Le Sueur	66	72	73	46	49	53	17	18	17	2	3	4
Lincoln	9	11	12	[illegible]	6	6	3	3	3	2	3	3
Lyon	88	92	85	43	29	28	15	14	11	3	12	8
McLeod	92	118	119	23	35	40	21	21	15	6	49	40
Mahnomen	13	15	16	2	4	2	1	0	0	4	8	6

County	Dissolutions			Support			Adoptions			Other Family		
	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive	New Filings	Became Active	Became Inactive
Marshall	29	28	27	16	24	24	9	9	9	4	10	11
Martin	98	85	71	46	39	20	27	25	23	9	14	5
Meeker	62	57	61	38	26	20	13	12	12	8	14	14
Mille Lacs	75	87	96	66	31	54	8	7	7	5	4	4
Morrison	76	88	90	52	49	45	21	21	20	20	60	47
Mower	142	169	168	124	106	116	18	19	18	21	86	84
Murray	26	21	16	5	1	1	11	13	12	0	1	0
Nicollet	92	95	86	14	18	19	13	13	13	1	6	7
Nobels	63	74	98	23	8	28	8	8	8	2	25	27
Norman	24	31	33	18	25	16	4	6	5	4	8	5
Olmsted	387	403	385	196	203	165	44	40	44	55	110	57
Otter Tail	156	208	229	127	115	102	30	30	31	13	75	75
Pennington	73	83	77	43	31	27	16	15	17	8	15	13
Pine	83	83	88	62	31	30	16	23	23	7	11	8
Pipestone	40	31	31	10	7	3	5	5	6	1	8	6
Polk	98	117	118	121	163	166	11	12	13	10	51	53
Pope	28	24	25	11	15	14	9	8	8	1	5	5
Ramsey	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Red Lake	17	21	21	14	16	16	3	5	6	2	8	7
Redwood	30	35	29	21	15	13	10	10	10	2	11	9
Renville	32	30	35	17	32	29	17	17	16	1	8	7
Rice	150	197	203	158	147	103	24	15	15	5	14	9
Rock	25	20	21	22	5	4	6	9	9	1	0	0
Roseau	30	31	29	10	13	16	8	11	11	1	2	3
St. Louis	716	785	767	590	602	509	97	77	74	110	269	273
Scott	144	171	163	26	36	30	36	44	31	11	20	16
Sherburne	129	162	155	128	115	97	25	32	32	9	23	19
Sibley	19	26	28	26	28	26	6	6	5	0	2	3
Stearns	241	300	318	161	94	91	44	45	43	33	105	96
Steele	99	103	101	23	10	12	19	18	15	2	11	12
Stevens	24	34	37	12	7	6	8	6	6	4	9	9
Swift	37	47	45	9	7	6	8	8	9	1	5	2
Todd	59	54	53	60	15	17	16	13	14	7	1	0
Traverse	15	16	13	11	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Wabasha	59	70	59	72	35	19	12	14	15	4	14	7
Wadena	43	25	22	79	14	12	1	1	0	0	1	0
Waseca	79	105	105	43	61	68	9	6	6	5	32	26
Washington	575	786	828	311	391	441	94	95	92	18	204	181
Watonwan	36	51	53	27	43	37	5	4	4	3	9	12
Wilkin	22	28	26	21	23	17	4	5	5	0	4	3
Winona	154	223	230	57	121	118	21	19	15	15	105	88
Wright	209	200	198	191	221	205	32	32	32	11	36	35
Yellow Medicine	35	41	35	25	21	15	8	8	9	5	10	7
Total	9,803	11,170	11,031	6,141	6,022	5,553	1,596	1,565	1,505	735	2,794	2,429

County	Juvenile				Dependency/ Neglect Term. of Parental Rts.		Criminal		Conciliation	
	Delinquency Petitions Filed/ Reactivated	Delinquency Petitions Terminated/ Deactivated	Youth Certified as Adult	Traffic Offenders Certified as Adult	Petitions Filed/ Reactivated	Petitions Terminated/ Deactivated	Misdemeanor Charges Filed/ Reactivated	Misdemeanor Charges Terminated/ Deactivated	New Filings	Cases Terminated
Aitkin	42	46	0	0	4	1	141	146	180	140
Anoka	1,120	1,103	4	80	168	58	2,899	2,956	3,363	3,576
Becker	226	223	1	21	37	44	750	823	505	508
Beltrami	176	168	1	0	13	12	629	562	663	671
Benton	138	125	7	78	19	18	31	25	323	347
Big Stone	71	72	0	2	1	1	58	105	90	90
Blue Earth	300	144	11	3	38	41	665	557	817	759
Brown	142	149	0	7	11	11	361	123	233	246
Carlton	329	281	7	3	109	115	270	259	601	570
Carver	321	184	1	26	19	6	378	228	830	839
Cass	195	213	11	23	47	50	700	622	334	307
Chippewa	130	132	1	7	36	33	540	528	362	364
Chisago	133	140	1	17	29	33	782	749	395	441
Clay	162	169	1	191	43	33	826	641	797	784
Clearwater	98	88	0	2	7	4	180	173	171	163
Cook	52	40	3	2	6	5	79	61	114	122
Cottonwood	82	76	0	5	7	7	215	203	274	275
Crow Wing	173	134	0	27	43	33	849	525	915	894
Dakota	1,284	1,134	0	71	107	99	1,806	1,791	3,018	3,001
Dodge	104	101	0	6	16	17	67	87	301	300
Douglas	222	133	1	5	35	15	500	410	559	541
Faribault	83	84	2	1	6	7	163	156	383	355
Fillmore	111	111	0	144	43	43	303	305	530	490
Freeborn	270	213	3	35	46	47	793	736	617	605
Goodhue	129	126	0	1	20	20	247	225	1,143	1,115
Grant	53	53	3	1	2	2	216	196	109	108
Hennepin	M	M	M	M	M	M	39,454	31,661	29,628	29,652
Houston	64	58	0	1	12	8	327	272	353	330
Hubbard	95	73	14	16	13	9	237	179	340	337
Isanti	137	92	1	191	36	31	191	201	407	403
Itasca	369	350	12	2	37	23	526	506	901	800
Jackson	63	58	0	2	8	6	67	35	370	205
Kanabec	31	36	2	5	10	5	214	155	345	270
Kandiyohi	151	149	4	4	22	20	1,128	920	774	685
Kittson	19	16	0	4	2	1	78	47	140	109
Koochiching	58	66	2	6	32	24	157	164	651	687
Lac Qui Parle	117	94	3	9	2	2	216	150	156	152
Lake	22	18	2	0	19	21	55	48	214	201
Lake of the Woods	52	22	2	6	4	3	129	85	173	170
Le Sueur	184	165	2	5	36	27	197	144	400	389
Lincoln	25	19	3	11	4	2	37	32	137	132
Lyon	54	24	1	-	18	10	364	216	486	485
McLeod	263	252	0	105	27	19	373	334	551	510
Mahnomen	82	62	0	6	27	16	110	110	122	117

County	Juvenile				Dependency/ Neglect Term. of Parental Rts.		Criminal		Conciliation	
	Delinquency Petitions Filed/ Reactivated	Delinquency Petitions Terminated/ Deactivated	Youth Certified as Adult	Traffic Offenders Certified as Adult	Petitions Filed Reactivated	Petitions Terminated/ Deactivated	Mis- Charges Filed/ Reac- tivated	Mis- demeanor Ter- minated Deac- tivated	New Filings	Cases Terminated
Marshall	43	37	0	11	11	8	31	38	179	177
Martin	96	85	3	34	30	30	602	321	414	327
Meeker	84	78	1	2	8	8	245	243	325	333
Mille Lacs	144	140	1	9	43	36	229	228	418	383
Morrison	226	216	10	6	57	53	624	483	538	488
Mower	238	273	5	2	40	41	901	886	674	594
Murray	26	13	2	2	1	1	38	9	218	206
Nicollet	189	186	8	19	13	9	340	244	218	200
Nobles	75	55	0	2	19	15	240	130	215	198
Norman	62	44	0	6	8	12	105	95	213	212
Olmsted	162	176	0	186	52	48	842	850	1,482	1,464
Otter Tail	470	447	7	19	28	24	342	314	702	754
Pennington	112	86	4	9	26	23	207	189	206	223
Pine	101	106	1	18	28	28	159	149	507	573
Pipestone	41	31	1	8	13	12	138	124	140	122
Polk	154	148	0	38	7	0	600	588	821	775
Pope	47	49	1	4	2	3	336	357	230	211
Ramsey	M	M	M	M	M	M	8,391	6,544	12,868	11,274
Red Lake	31	30	0	2	4	4	86	74	142	162
Redwood	66	68	1	22	25	26	360	307	303	311
Renville	45	40	0	0	11	6	151	145	265	263
Rice	270	249	1	135	41	39	76	69	728	771
Rock	15	14	0	5	1	2	54	50	90	89
Roseau	67	58	6	11	16	16	96	108	561	557
St. Louis	3,297	3,113	10	37	1,527	1,313	3,560	3,337	4,487	4,457
Scott	582	474	1	11	40	28	929	745	593	499
Sherburne	188	236	7	112	25	45	269	295	375	377
Sibley	167	166	2	6	7	7	233	145	254	271
Stearns	455	459	19	388	205	178	995	887	2,245	2,202
Steele	104	5	1	0	5	1	397	421	551	541
Stevens	55	55	0	0	1	1	77	77	242	247
Swift	93	94	3	3	12	10	223	222	261	268
Todd	135	129	0	5	17	13	123	66	345	307
Traverse	60	57	1	3	1	1	39	39	46	42
Wabasha	59	81	0	23	16	12	72	74	319	318
Wadena	167	58	1	1	15	3	833	170	263	247
Waseca	66	59	0	0	8	3	247	239	513	458
Washington	1,028	929	0	75	153	115	845	658	1,762	1,809
Watonwan	76	88	5	27	3	3	75	69	223	230
Wilkin	193	194	2	1	14	13	372	354	146	121
Winona	367	314	0	137	52	42	915	447	1,314	1,208
Wright	437	312	2	21	35	20	822	712	1,220	1,114
Yellow Medicine	98	96	2	8	6	6	182	108	174	177
Total	18,323	16,544	214	2,546	3,847	3,240	84,709	70,061	91,565	88,805

1979 Minnesota District Court Filings Per 100,000 Population

The following tables provide some basis for analysis and comparison of the 1979 court activity of the ten judicial districts. These tables include: the number of filings in district court per 100,000 population; the number of filings in county/municipal court per 100,000 population; the number of full-time judges, referees, and judicial officers per 100,000 population; the number of filings or activations in district and county/municipal court per full-time judge or referee; and the number of dispositions or deactivations in district and county/municipal court per full-time judge or judicial officer.

A number of cautions are urged, however, in interpreting these tables, particularly the workload indices. These tables do not show differences across judicial districts, for example, in settlement practices and/or relative demand for court resources or on a judge's time for each type of case. The figures for full-time judges do not include the use of retired judges who have been extensively used in the metropolitan area. It is anticipated that the results of the Weighted Caseload project will provide a basis for refining these measures and will provide a more precise picture of workloads across the judicial districts.

Judicial District	Population[1]	Civil/ Probate/ Family	Juvenile	Criminal
First	374,500	1,284.11	M	317.22
Second	451,900	2,541.93	2,186.55	598.58
Third	383,000	633.42	M	296.87
Fourth	909,900	2,501.26	1,328.94	363.45
Fifth	303,000	606.27	M	372.61
Sixth	268,200	1,016.78	M	425.80
Seventh	377,900	689.87	M	353.80
Eighth	181,600	592.51	M	395.37
Ninth	295,300	1,034.88	M	516.76
Tenth	473,700	912.81	M	372.81

[1]1978 estimate from State Demographer.

This chart shows the number of district court filings per 100,000 population for each judicial district. It gives a rough measure of the relative demand for judicial services throughout the state.

Eleanor Charlton, chief deputy clerk of the probate and juvenile division, Dakota County, stretches to reach one of many court files.

1979 County/Municipal Court Filings Per 100,000 Population

Judicial District	Population[1]	Civil/ Probate/ Family	Juvenile	Criminal[2]	Conciliation
First	374,500	2,067.82	2,152.47	1,604.81	1,812.82
Second	451,900	1,764.11	M	2,638.42	2,847.53
Third	383,000	1,864.49	1,631.85	1,659.01	1,927.42
Fourth	909,900	2,218.05	M	4,525.11	3,256.18
Fifth	303,000	1,930.03	1,459.41	1,867.99	1,492.08
Sixth	268,200	1,989.56	2,587.25	3,182.33	2,019.39
Seventh	377,900	1,667.37	1,725.32	1,768.72	1,771.63
Eighth	181,600	1,724.12	1,656.39	2,648.68	1,751.10
Ninth	295,300	2,155.44	1,488.66	2,851.68	2,272.94
Tenth	473,700	2,255.86	2,290.27	1,953.13	1,767.79

[1]1978 estimate from State Demographer.
[2]Adult traffic not included.

This chart shows the number of county and municipal court filings per 100,000 population for each judicial district. It gives a rough measure of the relative demand for judicial services throughout the state.

James Benson, court reporter, 1st judicial district, listens intently to trial testimony.

Dakota County judge John J. Daly reviews a case file in his chambers.

1979 Judges/Referees in Minnesota Per 100,000 Population

Judicial District	Population[1]	County Judges	District Judges	Judicial[2] Officers/ Referees	Total Judges Per 100,000 Population
First	374,500	13	5	1.0	5.07
Second	451,900	12	12	10.0	7.52
Third	383,000	16	6	2.0	6.27
Fourth	909,900	18	19	12.0	5.39
Fifth	303,000	15	5	3.0	7.59
Sixth	268,200	8	6	5.5	7.27
Seventh	377,900	14	4	0	4.76
Eighth	181,600	11	3	0	7.71
Ninth	295,300	15	6	0.5	7.28
Tenth	473,700	14	6	3.0	4.86

[1]1978 estimate from State Demographer.
[2]Full-time equivalent, does not include use of retired judges.

This chart shows a rough measure of the relative distribution of judicial services across the state.

1979 Municipal/County/District Court Activations/Filings Per Judge

District	Municipal Activations/ Filings	County Activations/ Filings	District Activations/ Filings	Total Activations/ Filings	County Judges	District Judges	Judicial[1] Officers/ Referees	Total[2] Judges/ Referees	Activations/ Filings Per Judge
First	0	29,500	5,777	35,277	13	5	1.0	19.0	1,856.68
Second	32,963	0	25,543	58,506	12	12	10.0	34.0	1,720.76
Third	0	28,076	3,444	31,520	16	6	2.0	24.0	1,313.33
Fourth	91,048	0	42,185	133,233	18	19	12.0	49.0	2,719.04
Fifth	0	20,706	2,849	23,555	15	5	3.0	23.0	1,024.13
Sixth	0	26,914	4,326	31,240	8	6	5.5	19.5	1,602.05
Seventh	0	29,839	3,693	33,532	14	4	0	18.0	1,862.89
Eighth	0	14,393	1,738	16,131	11	3	0	14.0	1,152.21
Ninth	0	26,516	4,704	31,220	15	6	0.5	21.5	1,452.09
Tenth	0	37,008	5,918	42,926	14	6	3.0	23.0	1,866.35
Total	124,011	212,952	100,177	437,140	136	72	37.0	245.0	1,784.24

[1]Full-time equivalent, does not include use of retired judges.
[2]Estimate is from district administrators.

This chart shows the number of total case activations or filings per judge by judicial district. A case is activated when the court has responsibility to move the case towards its disposition. Adult traffic cases are not included. A comparison between this chart and the following chart showing dispositions/deactivations per judge shows a rough index of relative workload and an indicator of each judicial districts' ability to keep current with its caseload.

1979 Municipal/County/District Court Deactivations/Dispositions Per Judge

District	Municipal Deactivations/ Dispositions	County Deactivations/ Dispositions	District Deactivations/ Dispositions	Total Deactivations/ Dispositions	County Judges	District Judges	Judicial[1] Officers/ Referees	Total[2] Judges/ Referees	Deactivations/ Dispositions Per Judge
First	0	27,492	5,597	33,089	13	5	1.0	19.0	1,741.53
Second	28,442	0	24,698	53,140	12	12	10.0	34.0	1,562.94
Third	0	27,083	3,139	30,222	16	6	2.0	24.0	1,259.25
Fourth	83,159	0	43,398	126,557	18	19	12.0	49.0	2,582.80
Fifth	0	18,718	2,387	21,105	15	5	3.0	23.0	917.61
Sixth	0	25,927	4,347	30,274	8	6	5.5	19.5	1,552.51
Seventh	0	27,613	3,324	30,937	14	4	0	18.0	1,718.72
Eighth	0	13,911	1,597	15,508	11	3	0	14.0	1,107.71
Ninth	0	25,253	4,289	29,542	15	6	0.5	21.5	1,374.05
Tenth	0	35,952	5,582	41,534	14	6	3.0	23.0	1,805.83
Total	111,601	201,949	98,358	411,908	136	72	37.0	245.0	1,681.26

[1]Full-time equivalent, does not include use of retired judges.
[2]Estimate is from district administrators.

This chart shows the number of total case deactivations or dispositions per judge by judicial district. A case is deactivated when the court no longer has responsibility for it. Adult traffic cases are not included.

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Supreme Court

Supreme Court of Minnesota
230 State Capitol Bldg.
St. Paul, MN 55155
Area Code 612

Information
296-2581

Chief Justice
Robert J. Sheran
296-2484

Associate Justices
James C. Otis
296-3380

C. Donald Peterson
296-3319

John J. Todd
296-2153

Lawrence R. Yetka
296-6615

George M. Scott
296-2340

Rosalie Wahl
296-4033

Douglas K. Amdahl
296-2260

John E. Simonett
296-3314

Clerk of Court
John McCarthy
296-2581

Commissioner
Cynthia M. Johnson
296-6125

Law Clerks
296-2254

Attorney Registration Information
296-2254

Administrative Assistant for Supreme Court Operations
Ruth J. Harris
297-2241

State Court Administrator
Laurence C. Harmon
40 N. Milton, Rm. 300
St. Paul, MN 55104
612/296-2474

Director of Personnel
Judith L. Rehak
40 N. Milton, Rm. 300
St. Paul, MN 55104
612/296-6822

State Law Library
Marvin R. Anderson
State Law Librarian
117 University Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55155
612/296-2775

Court Information Office
Jennifer Bloom, Director
318B State Capitol Bldg.
St. Paul, MN 55155
612/296-5096

Judicial Planning Committee
Gregory Lang, Staff Director
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St. Paul, MN 55104
612/296-6282

State Judicial Information Systems
Jim Rebo, Director
40 N. Milton, Rm. 304
St. Paul, MN 55104
612/297-2139

Office of Continuing Education for State Court Personnel
William P. Westphal, Jr., Director
40 N. Milton, Room 205
St. Paul, MN 55104
612/296-6508

Board of Law Examiners
Richard E. Klein, Director of Bar Admissions
Room 200-A Minnesota State Bank Bldg.
200 S. Robert St.
St. Paul, MN 55107
612/222-2050

Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board
Michael J. Hoover, Administrative Director
300 Mid-Continent Bldg.
372 St. Peter St.
St. Paul, MN 55102
612/296-3952

Board on Judicial Standards
George Kurvers, Executive Secretary
202 Minnesota State Bank Bldg.
200 S. Robert St.
St. Paul, MN 55107
612/2-3999

State Board of Continuing Legal Education
Douglas R. Heidenreich, Executive Director
875 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55105
612/227-5430

Judicial Advisory Service
Stephen E. Forestell, Director
40 N. Milton, Room 202
St. Paul, MN 55104
612/296-1877

State Public Defender's Office
C. Paul Jones, Minnesota Public Defender
The Law School
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455
612/373-5725

District Court Judges

	Name	Term Expires	Chambers	Zip Code	Telephone
DISTRICT 1					
	John M. Fitzgerald	1983	Shakopee	55379	612-357-4477
	Robert J. Breunig	1985	Hastings	55033	612-437-3191
	Lawrence L. Lenertz	1985	Hastings	55033	612-437-0295
	J. Jerome Kluck	1985	Hastings	55033	612-437-0295
	Raymond Pavlak	1983	Red Wing	55066	612-388-8261
DISTRICT 2			**Room No.**		
Ramsey County Courthouse, St. Paul 55155	Edward D. Mulally	1981	1521		612-298-4104
	Harold W. Schultz	1983	1321		612-298-4117
	David E. Marsden	1985	1439		612-209-4718
	J. Jerome Plunkett	1981	1551		612-298-4716
	Otis H. Godfrey, Jr.	1983	1539		612-298-4710
	Stephen L. Maxwell	1983	1309		612-298-4808
	Hyam Segell	1985	1409		612-298-4101
	James M. Lynch	1985	1509		612-298-4717
	Sidney P. Abramson	1985	1109		612-298-5310
	E. Thomas Brennan	1983	1451		612-298-5656
	Joseph P. Summers	1985	1623		612-298-4759
	Charles A. Flinn, Jr.	1983	1421		612-298-4109
DISTRICT 3					
	Warren F. Plunkett	1981	Austin	55912	507-433-6529
	O. Russell Olson	1983	Rochester	55901	507-285-8181
	Daniel F. Foley	1981	Rochester	55901	507-285-8184
	Urban J. Steimann	1983	Faribault	55021	507-334-7729
	Glenn E. Kelley	1983	Winona	55987	507-452-3616
	James L. Mork	1983	Albert Lea	56007	507-373-3112
DISTRICT 4			**Room No.**		
Government Center, Minneapolis 55487	Lindsay G. Arthur	1983	1656		612-348-3712
	Donald T. Barbeau	1983	1456		612-348-2610
	Eugene Minenko	1981	1953		612-348-2277
	Irving C. Iverson	1981	1959		612-348-3229
	Crane Winton	1981	1853		612-348-2618
	Bruce C. Stone	1983	1356		612-348-2567
	A. Paul Lommen	1983	1556		612-348-2910
	David R. Leslie	1981	1756		612-348-2259
	Harold Kalina	1981	1753		612-348-3211
	Richard J. Kantorowicz	1981	1459		612-348-2868
	Jonathan G. Lebedoff	1983	1759		612-348-6324
	Susanne C. Sedgwick	1983	1659		612-348-7771
	Allen Oleisky	1983	330 Old Courthouse Mpls.	55415	612-348-6634
	Patrick J. Fitzgerald	1983	1553		612-348-4444
	William S. Posten	1985	1359		512-348-4420
	Neil A. Riley	1985	1859		612-348-2908
	Michael J. O'Rourke	1983	1453		612-348-4970
	Robert E. Bowen	1983	1656		612-348-4445
DISTRICT 5					
	L. J. Irvine	1981	Fairmont	56031	507-235-5269
	Walter H. Mann	1981	Marshall	56258	507-532-5259
	Noah S. Rosenbloom	1983	New Ulm	56073	507-354-2014
	Harvey A. Holtan	1981	Windom	56101	507-831-2358
	Miles B. Zimmerman	1983	Mankato	56001	507-625-6068
DISTRICT 6					
	Donald C. Odden	1981	Duluth	55802	218-723-3545
	Nicholas S. Chanak	1983	Hibbing	55746	218-262-2565
	Mitchell A. Dubow	1981	Virginia	55792	218-741-7868
	Jack J. Litman	1985	Duluth	55802	218-723-3541
	David S. Bouschor	1981	Duluth	55802	218-723-3542
	Charles T. Barnes	1981	Duluth	55802	218-723-3547

District Court Judges

DISTRICT 7

Charles W. Kennedy	1983	Little Falls	56345	612-632-4062
Gaylord A. Saetre	1983	Moorhead	56560	218-233-2781
Paul Hoffman	1983	St. Cloud	56301	612-251-0682
Donald A. Gray	1983	Fergus F[illegible]	56537	218-739-9323

DISTRICT 8

Thomas J. Stahler	1985	Morris	56267	612-589-1565
John C. Lindstrom	1985	Montevideo	56265	612-269-7733
DePaul D. Willette	1985	Willmar	56201	612-235-4676

DISTRICT 9

Gordon L. McRae	1983	International Falls	56649	218-283-2063
James E. Preece	1981	Bemidji	56601	218-751-7300 - Ex. 161
Warren A. Saetre	1983	Thief River Falls	56701	218-681-2811
John A. Spellacy	1983	Grand Rapids	55744	218-326-3052
Robert A. Peterson	1983	Crookston	56716	218-281-4788
Clinton W. Wyant	1985	Brainerd	56401	218-829-3869

DISTRICT 10

Robert Bakke	1981	Anoka	55303	612-421-4760
Carroll E. Larson	1981	Buffaalo	55313	612-682-3900 - Ex. 145
John F. Thoreen	1981	Stillwater	55082	612-439-3220
Thomas G. Forsberg	1981	Anoka	55303	612-421-4760
John F. Dablow	1981	Cambridge	55008	612-689-2292
Esther Tomljanovich	1983	Stillwater	55802	612-439-3220

Chief Judges and Assistant Chief Judges

JUDICIAL DISTRICT

1 Hon. Robert J. Breunig
Judge of District Court
Scott County Courthouse
Shakopee, MN 55379
(612) 437-3191

Hon. Kenneth W. Bull
Judge of County Court
Sibley County Courthouse
Gaylord, MN 55334
(612) 237-2232

2 Hon. Edward D. Mulally
Judge of District Court
1521 Ramsey County Courthouse
St. Paul, MN 55102
(612) 298-4104

Hon. William J. Fleming
Judge of Municipal Court
916 Ramsey County Courthouse
St. Paul, MN 55102
(612) 298-4541

3 Hon. O. Russell Olson
Judge of District Court
Olmsted County Courthouse
Rochester, MN 55901
(507)285-8181

Hon. Paul Kimball, Jr.
Judge of County Court
Mower County Courthouse
Austin, MN 55912
(507) 433-1827

4 Hon. Eugene Minenko
Judge of District Court
Courts Tower, Government Center
Minneapolis, MN 55487
(612) 348-2277

Hon. Peter J. Lindberg
Judge of Municipal Court
651C, Government Center
Minneapolis, MN 55487
(612) 348-4900

5 Hon. Walter H. Mann
Judge of District Court
Lyon County Courthouse
Marshall, MN 56258
(507) 532-5259

Hon. Charles C. Johnson
Judge of County Court
Blue Earth County Courthouse
Mankato, MN 56001
(507) 625-3031

6 Hon. Donald C. Odden
Judge of District Court
St. Louis County Courthouse
Duluth, MN 55802
(218) 723-3545

Hon. Walter A. Egeland
Lake-Cook County Court Judge
Lake County Courthouse
Two Harbors, MN 55616
(218) 834-4396

7 Hon. Paul Hoffman
Judge of District Court
Stearns County Courthouse
St. Cloud, MN 56301
(612) 255-6100

Hon. Elliot O. Boe
Judge of County Court
Otter Tail County Courthouse
Fergus Falls, MN 56537
(218) 739-2271

8 Hon. Thomas J. Stahler
Judge of District Court
Stevens County Courthouse
Morris, MN 56267

Hon. John J. Weyrens
Judge of County Court
Lac Qui Parle County Courthouse
Madison, MN 56256

9 Hon. John A. Spellacy
Judge of District Court
Itasca County Courthouse
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
(218) 326-3052

Hon. J. A. Harren
Judge of County Court
Pennington County Courthouse
Thief River Falls, MN 56701
(218) 681-4064

10 Hon. Carroll E. Larson
Judge of District Court
Wright County Courthouse
Buffalo, MN 55313
(612) 682-3900 Ext. 145

Hon. James T. Knutson
Judge of County Court
Anoka County Courthouse
Anoka, MN 55303
(612) 421-4760

County Court Judges

County	Name	Term Expires	Chambers	Zip Code	Telephone
Aitkin	Robert S. Graff	1981	Aitkin	56431	218-927-2102
Anoka	Edward E. Coleman	1985	Anoka	55303	612-421-4760
Anoka	Daniel Kammeyer	1981	Anoka	55303	612-421-4760
Anoka	James T. Knutson	1985	Anoka	55303	612-421-4760
Anoka	Spencer J. Sokolowski	1981	Anoka	55303	612-421-4760
Anoka	Stanley N. Thorup	1981	Anoka	55303	612-421-4760
Becker	Sigwel Wood	1981	Detroit Lakes	56501	218-847-5867
Beltrami	Terrance C. Holter	1985	Bemidji	56601	218-751-7300 - Ex. 158
Big Stone-Traverse	Keith C. Davison	1983	Ortonville	56278	612-839-2409
Blue Earth	Charles C. Johnson	1985	Mankato	56101	507-625-3031
Blue Earth	James D. Mason	1983	Maknato	56101	507-625-3031
Blue Earth	James C. Harten	1983	Mankato	56101	507-625-3031
Brown	William B. Mather, Jr.	1981	New Ulm	56073	507-354-6218
Carlton	Ladean A. Overlie	1983	Carlton	55718	218-384-4281
Carver	John A. Fahey	1985	Chaska	55318	612-448-3435
Carver	Thomas R. Howe	1981	Chaska	55318	612-448-3435
Cass-Hubbard	Keith Kraft	1981	Park Rapids	56470	218-732-3573
Cass-Hubbard	Michael J. Haas	1985	Walker	56484	218-547-3300
Chippewa	Marquis L. Ward	1985	Montevideo	56265	612-269-8550
Clay	Homer A. Saetre	1985	Moorhead	56560	218-233-2781
Clay	James E. Garrity	1985	Moorhead	56560	281-233-2781
Clearwater	Melvin T. Anderson	1981	Bagley	56621	218-694-6540
Cottonwood	James W. Remund	1981	Windom	56101	507-831-4551
Crow Wing	Henry W. Longfellow	1981	Brainerd	56401	218-829-3667
Crow Wing	Darrell M. Sears	1983	Brainerd	56401	218-829-3667
Dakota	Charles F. Gegen	1985	Burnsville	55337	612-890-1626
Dakota	John J. Daly	1985	So. St. Paul	55075	612-451-1791
Dakota	Martin J. Mansur	1985	Hastings	55033	612-437-3191
Dakota	Gerald W. Kalina	1985	Hastings	55033	612-437-3191
Dakota	Jack A. Mitchell	1985	West St. Paul	55118	612-455-9687
Dodge-Olmsted	Gerard W. Ring	1985	Rochester	55901	507-285-8210
Dodge-Olmsted	Harold G. Krieger	1981	Rochester	55901	507-285-8154
Dodge-Olmsted	Lawrence E. Agerter	1985	Mantorville	55955	507-635-2171
Douglas-Grant	Paul L. Ballard	1981	Alexandria	56308	612-762-2395
Douglas-Grant	Richard S. Roberts	1981	Alexandria	56308	612-762-2395
Faribault	J. W. Schindler	1981	Blue Earth	56013	507-526-5140
Fillmore	Clement H. Snyder, Jr.	1985	Preston	55965	507-765-4483
Freeborn	William R. Sturtz	1983	Albert Lea	56007	507-373-0624
Freeborn	Thomas R. Butler, Jr.	1985	Albert Lea	56007	507-373-8273
Goodhue	Elmer J. Tomfohr	1981	Red Wing	55066	612-388-8261
Hennepin (Probate)	Melvin J. Peterson	1985	Minneapolis	55487	612-348-3248
Houston	Robert E. Lee	1983	Caledonia	55921	507-224-3896
Itasca	William J. Spooner	9181	Grand Rapids	55744	218-326-8389
Jackson	Donald G. Lasley	1983	Jackson	56143	507-847-2566
Lincoln-Lyon	George A. Marshall	1985	Marshall	56258	507-532-2631
Kandiyohi	Allan Buchanan	1985	Willmar	56201	612-235-4565
Kittson-Roseau-Lake of the Woods	Donald E. Shanahan	1985	Roseau	56751	218-463-2541
Koochiching	Peter N. Hemstad	1985	International Falls	56649	218-283-3531
Lac Qui Parle	John J. Weyrens	1985	Madison	56256	612-598-3915
Lake-Cook	Walter A. Egeland	1981	Two Harbors	55616	218-834-4396
LeSueur	John C. Schmidt	9183	LeCenter	56057	612-357-4408
Lincoln-Lyon	Irving J. Wiltrout	1981	Marshall	56258	507-532-5401
McLeod	LeRoy W. Yost	1981	Glencoe	55336	612-864-5551 - Ex.277
Mahnomen-Norman	Jerome L. Kersting	1985	Mahnomen	56557	218-935-5163
Mahnomen-Norman	Milton A. Kludt	1983	Ada	56510	218-784-7404
Marshall-Red Lake-Pennington	J. A. Harren	1983	Thief River Falls	56701	218-681-4064
Marshall-Red Lake-Pennington	Larry G. Jorgenson	1983	Warren	56762	218-742-3771
Martin	Conrad F. Gaarenstroom	1981	Fairmont	56031	507-235-5134
Meeker	Cedric F. Williams	1981	Litchfield	55355	612-693-2458
Mille Lacs-Kanabec	Leonard M. Paulson	1981	Milaca	56353	612-983-6249
Morrison	George P. Wetzel	1983	Little Falls	56345	612-632-8613
Mower	Paul Kimball, Jr.	1983	Austin	55912	507-433-1827
Mower	Roger S. Plunkett	1983	Austin	55912	507-437-4501
Murray	John Holt	1985	Slayton	56172	507-836-6191
Nicollet	Warren Litynski	1983	St. Peter	56082	507-931-2540
Otter Tail	Harlan L. Nelson	1985	Fergus Falls	56537	218-739-2271
Otter Tail	Elliott O. Boe	1985	Fergus Falls	56537	218-739-2271

County Court Judges

Pine-Isanti-Chisago	J. B. Gunderson	1983	Center City	55012	612-257-1300
Pine-Isanti-Chisago	George E. Sausen	1981	Pine City	55063	612-629-2900
Pine-Isanti-Chisago	Linn Slattengren	1981	Cambridge	55008	612-338-5885
Pipestone	David E. Christensen	1985	Pipestone	56164	507-825-4603
Polk	John M. Roue	1981	Crookston	56716	218-281-3239
Pope	John N. Claeson	1985	Glenwood	56334	612-634-3153
Ramsey (Probate)	Andrew A. Glenn	1981	St. Paul	55102	612-298-4244
Redwood	Wayne R. Farnberg	1983	Redwood Falls	56283	507-637-8328
Renville	James E. Zeug	1985	Olivia	56277	612-523-2080
Rice	Gerald Wolf	1981	Faribault	55021	507-334-3906
Rice	William A. Johnson	1985	Faribault	55021	507-334-3906
Rock-Nobles	Gary L. Crippen	1981	Worthington	56137	507-238-8140
St. Louis	Gerald C. Martin	1983	Duluth	55802	218-723-3491
St. Louis	Galen C. Wilson	1985	Duluth	55802	218-723-3354
St. Louis	Thomas J. Bujold	1983	Duluth	55802	218-723-3353
St. Louis	Robert V. Campbell	1983	Duluth	55802	218-723-3491
St. Louis	Ralph E. Harvey	1983	Virginia	55792	218-741-1885
St. Louis	Gail Murray	1983	Hibbing	55746	218-262-4841
Scott	Richard J. Menke	1983	Shakopee	55379	612-445-7750
Scott	Kermit J. Lindmeyer	1985	Shakopee	55379	612-445-7750
Sherburne-Benton-Stearns	Willard P. Lorette	1981	St. Cloud	56301	612-251-7833 - Ex.37
Sherburne-Benton-Stearns	Roger M. Klaphake	1983	St. Cloud	56301	612-252-2154
Sherburne-Benton-Stearns	Paul J. Doerner	1983	St. Cloud	56301	612-252-2154
Sherburne-Benton-Stearns	Rainer L. Weis	1983	Paynesville	56362	612-441-3844
Sherburne-Benton-Stearns	Richard J. Ahles	1985	St. Cloud	56301	612-252-2154
Sibley	Kenneth W. Bull	1981	Gaylord	55334	612-237-2232
Steele	Charles E. Cashman	1981	Owatonna	55060	507-451-0604
Stevens	Donald R. Giberson	1981	Morris	56267	612-589-1033
Swift	Richard A. Bodger	1981	Benson	56215	612-843-2744
Wabasha	Dennis H. Weber	1981	Wabasha	55981	612-565-3524
Wadena-Todd	Don E. Kennedy	1985	Wadena	56482	218-631-2895
Waseca	Lawrence T. Gallagher	1985	Waseca	56093	507-835-5995
Washington	Howard R. Albertson	1985	Stillwater	55082	612-439-3220 - Ex.351
Washington	Searle R. Sandeen	1981	Stillwater	55082	612-439-3220 - Ex.355
Washington	John T. McDonough	1981	Stillwater	55082	612-439-3220 - Ex.353
Watonwan	David R. Teigum	1985	St. James	56081	507-375-3811
Wilkin	Bruce N. Reuther	1981	Breckenridge	56520	218-643-4912
Winona	S. A. Sawyer	1983	Winona	55987	507-452-7120
Winona	Dennis A. Challeen	1985	Winona	55987	507-454-1800
Wright	Harold J. Dahl	1981	Buffalo	55313	612-682-3900 - Ex.142
Wright	Glen W. Swenson	1985	Buffalo	55313	612-682-3900 - Ex.144
Yellow Medicine	Frederick M. Ostensoe	1981	Granite Falls	56241	612-564-3326

Municipal Court Judges

Name	Term Expires	Room No.	Phone No.
C. William Sykora	1985	951C	348-2898
James D. Rogers	1985	951C	348-2896
O. Harold Odland	1983	751C	348-2912
William B. Christensen	1985	751C	348-7698
Herbert Wolner	1981	751C	348-7714
James H. Johnston	1981	751C	348-7730
Eugene J. Farrell	1981	751C	348-7732
Robert E. Bowen	1981	651C	348-4445
Kenneth J. Gill	1981	651C	348-3205
Delila F. Pierce	1983	651C	348-4485
Peter Lindberg	1983	651C	348-4900
Daniel R. Hart	1983	351C	348-4966
Robert H. Schumacher	1983	951C	348-8441
Henry W. McCarr	1985	351C	348-8787
H. Peter Albrecht	1983	951C	348-2560
Roberta K. Levy	1985	651C	348-5407
Doris Ohlson Huspeni	1983	951C	348-4970

Hennepin County Municipal Court — Courts Tower, Government Center, Minneapolis, MN 55487

Name	Term Expires	Room No.	Phone No.
William J. Fleming	1985	1630	298-4541
Donald E. Gross	1983	1639	298-4544
John J. Kirby	1985	1621	298-4584
Robert F. Johnson	1981	1616	298-4537
Allan R. Markert	1983	1121	298-4433
Bertrand Poritsky	1981	1151	298-5502
Kenneth J. Fitzpatrick	1983	1351	298-4719
Joseph E. Salland	1983	1339	298-5700
Harriet Lansing	1985	1625	298-4002
Roland J. Faricy 14 W. Kellogg Blvd. - Room 761 St. Paul, NN 55102	1983		298-4866
George O. Peterson Juvenile Justice Center 480 St. Peter Street St. Paul, MN 55102	1981		298-4539

Ramsey County Municipal Court — Ramsey County Courthouse St. Paul, MN 55102

Other Judges

References	Hennepin County	Telephone	Ramsey County	Telephone
Juvenile Court	Judge Allen Oleisky	348-6634	Judge George O. Peterson	298-4539
1000 S. 6th St.	William A. Gauger*	348-3642	Kenneth Traus	298-6985
Minneapolis, MN 55415	Harold Westerberg*	348-3781	William Muske	296-6987
	Michael E. Fridgen	348-3641	Donna Tretheway (PT)	298-6986
	Patricia L. Belois	348-3631	400 St. Peter Street	
Area Code 612	Thomas F. Haeg	348-5061	St. Paul, MN 55102	
Family Court	Judge Eugene J. Farrell	348-7732	Judge Donald E. Gross	298-4544
Hennepin County	Edward P. Dietrich	348-3268	Gerald Alfveby	298-4875
Govt. Center	Milton G. Dunham	348-6350	Eugene Kubes	298-4875
Courts Tower	Doris Huspeni	348-4862	Gerald Rutman	298-4875
Mpls., MN 55487	Daniels W. McLean	348-7577	1215 Courthouse	
	Mary D. Winter		St. Paul, MN 55102	
Special Term Referee:	Benjamin Ostfield	348-5061	None	
	District Court Administration			
	12th Floor Courts Tower,			
	Mpls., MN 55487			
Probate Court:	Judge Melvin J. Peterson	348-3248	Judge Andrew A. Glenn	298-4244
	John F. Casey, Jr.	348-3293	John L. McKenzie	298-4250
Address as Above	George Adzick	348-5277	Court Commissioner	297-8484
	Lenore Miller	348-8784	James Finley	
	Richard Wolfson	348-3187	170 E. 7th Place	
			St. Paul, MN 55102	
Conciliation Court:	per diem	per diem		
Administrative Hearing Officer:	Charles Wojciak*		None	
	Richard D. Miller*			
	Wayne Peterson*			
JUDICIAL OFFICERS	Arlo Haering (Carver)		Jeanne Sederberg (St. Louis)	
	Gilbert Terwilliger		Gerald Murphy (St. Louis)	
	(Goodhue-Wabasha)		William Sweeney (St. Louis)	
	Frederick Hough (Steele)		Jan Larsen (St. Louis)	
	Patrick Moriarity (Brown)		Ronald Wells (St. Louis)	
	Norman Nitzkowski (Nicollet)		Dale Wolf (Carlton)	

*not an attorney

District Court Administrators

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Esther S. Feldman
Government Center
Hastings, MN 55033
(612) 437-0330

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Gordon M. Griller
Ramsey County Courthouse
St. Paul, MN 55102
(612) 298-4377

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Donald Cullen
401 N. Main St., Suite 202
Austin, MN 55912
(507) 437-7741

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Jack M. Provo
Courts Tower, Government Center
Minneapolis, MN 55487
(612) 348-5015

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Gerald J. Winter
Box 397 — Courthouse
St. James, MN 56081
(507) 375-3341 Ext. 218 - (612) 296-0759

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Stuart A. Beck
425 Courthouse
Duluth, MN 55802
(218) 723-3709

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
James P. Slette
Clay County Courthouse
Moorhead, MN 56560
(218) 233-2781 - Ext. 314

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
A. Milton Johnson
Chippewa County Courthouse
Montevideo, MN 56265
(612) 269-7990

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Dennis E. Howard
Beltrami County Courthouse
Bemidji, MN 56601
(218) 751-7300, Ext. 167 and 168

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
F. Dale Kasparek, Jr.
Anoka County Courthouse
Anoka, MN 55303
(612) 421-4760 - Ext. 1180

Clerks of Court

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Joyce Van Eyll
Clerk of Court
Carver County Courthouse
Chaska, Minnesota 55318
(612) 448-3435 X233

Lawrence H. Peterson
Clerk of Court
Goodhue County Courthouse
Red Wing, Minnesota 55066
(612) 388-8261

Lloyd E. Lipke
Clerk of Court
McLeod County Courthouse
Glencoe, Minnesota 55336
(612) 846-5551 X284

Robert Busse
Clerk of Court
Sibley County Courthouse
Gaylord, Minnesota 55334
(612) 237-2491

Nick Vujovich
Clerk of Court
Dakota County Courthouse
Hastings, Minnesota 55033
(612) 437-3191

Patrick O'Meara
Clerk of Court
LeSueur County Courthouse
LeCenter, Minnesota 56057
(612) 357-2251

Brendan L. Suel
Clerk of Court
Scott County Courthouse
Shakopee, Minnesota 55379
(612) 445-7750 X207

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Joseph Gockowski, Jr.
Clerk of District Court
Ramsey County Courthouse
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
(612) 298-5212

Ronald Bushinski
Clerk of Municipal Court
Ramsey County Courthouse
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
(612) 298-4317

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Pauline J. Huse
Clerk of Court
Dodge County Courthouse
Mantorville, Minnesota 55955
(507) 635-2171

William Aanerud
Clerk of Court
Freeborn County Courthouse
Albert Lea, Minnesota 56007
(507) 373-6404

Joseph W. Morgan
Clerk of Court
Mower County Courthouse
Austin, Minnesota 55912
(507) 437-4501

Ray L. Sanders
Clerk of Court
Rice County Courthouse
Faribault, Minnesota 55021
(507) 334-2281 X223 (228)

David Meyer
Clerk of Court
Wabasha County Courthouse
Wabasha, Minnesota 55981
(612) 565-3579

Frank J. Kinzie, Jr.
Clerk of Court
Winona County Courthouse
Winona, Minnesota 55987
(507) 452-2700

George H. Milne
Clerk of Court
Fillmore County Courthouse
Preston, Minnesota 55965
(507) 765-3356

Merle M. Schultz
Clerk of Court
Houston County Courthouse
Caledonia, Minnesota 55921
(507) 724-5211

John McCally
Clerk of Court
Olmsted County Courthouse
Rochester, Minnesota 55901
(507) 285-8107

Gail R. Lipelt
Clerk of Court
Steele County Courthouse
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060
(507) 451-8040

John A. Rohde
Clerk of Court
Waseca County Courthouse
Waseca, Minnesota 56093
(507) 835-5995

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Rita Stellick
Municipal Court Manager
Eighth Floor, Government Center
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55487
(612) 348-2263

Dennis Chemberlin
Administrative Supervisor
12-C Government Center
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55487
(612) 348-5019

Jack M. Provo
Clerk of Court
12th Floor- Government Center
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55487
(612) 348-5015

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Richard Fasnacht
Clerk of Court
Blue Earth County Courthouse
Mankato, Minnesota 56001
(507) 625-3031

Pansy Purrington
Clerk of Court
Cottonwood County Courthouse
Windom, Minnesota 56101
(507) 831-1356

David E. Johnson
Clerk of Court
Jackson County Courthouse
Jackson, Minnesota 56143
(507) 847-4400

Van Brostrum
Clerk of Court
Lyon County Courthouse
Marshall, Minnesota 56258
(507) 532-2631

Douglas E. Johnson
Clerk of Court
Murray County Courthouse
Slayton, Minnesota 56172
(507) 836-6356

Mary Ann Ponto
Clerk of Court
Nobles County Courthouse
Worthington, Minnesota 56187
(507) 376-6173

Keith Baldwin
Clerk of Court
Redwood County Courthouse
Redwood Falls, Minnesota 56283
(507) 637-8327

Jean Smith
Clerk of Court
Watonwan County Courthouse
St. James, Minnesota 56081
(507) 375-3341

Lonnie F. Hulsey
Clerk of Court
Brown County Courthouse
New Ulm, Minnesota 56073
(507) 354-8511

Edward D. Fisher
Clerk of Court
Faribault County Courthouse
Blue Earth, Minnesota 56013
(507) 526-5142

Lee A. Smith
Clerk of Court
Lincoln County Courthouse
Ivanhoe, Minnesota 56142
(507) 694-1355

K. W. Koenecke
Clerk of Court
Martin County Courthouse
Fairmont, Minnesota 56031
(507) 235-3261

Donald P. Schmidt
Clerk of Court
Nicollet County Courthouse
St. Peter, Minnesota 56082
(507) 931-6800

Richard J. Risch
Clerk of Court
Pipestone County Courthouse
Pipestone, Minnesota 56164
(507) 825-4550

Anna Mae Huiskes
Clerk of Court
Rock County Courthouse
Luverne, Minnesota 56156
(507) 283-9501

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Bruce Ahlgren
Clerk of Court
Carlton County Courthouse
Carlton, Minnesota 55718
(218)-384-4281

Larry Saur
Clerk of Court
Lake County Courthouse
Two Harbors, Minnesota 55616
(218) 834-4393

Carol Eckel
Clerk of Court
Cook County Courthouse
Grand Marais, Minnesota 55604
(218) 387-1230

Joseph Lasky
Clerk of Court
St. Louis County Courthouse
Duluth, Minnesota 55802
(218) 723-3520

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Donna Jorschumb
Clerk of Court
Becker County Courthouse
Detroit Lakes,
Minnesota 56501
(218) 847-8360

S. J. Tomporowski
Clerk of Court
Benton County Courthouse
Foley, Minnesota 56329
(612) 968-7013

Clerks of Court

Dana C. Powers
Clerk of Court
Clay County Courthouse
Moorhead, Minnesota 56560
(218) 233-2781

Virginia Maurer
Clerk of Court
Mille Lacs County Courthouse
Milaca, Minnesota 56353
(612) 983-6249

Kenyon E. Rudd
Clerk of Court
Ottertail County Courthouse
Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537
(218) 739-2271

Margaret A. Minke
Clerk of Court
Todd County Courthouse
Long Prairie, Minnesota 56347
(612) 732-6181 X251

Hazel I. Holt
Clerk of Court
Douglas County Courthouse
Alexandria, Minnesota 56308
(612) 763-6076

Edward L. Ciminski
Clerk of Court
Morrison County Courthouse
Little Falls, Minnesota 56345
(612) 632-6173

Genevieve M. Sand
Clerk of Court
Stearns County Courthouse
St. Cloud, Minnesota 56301
(612) 225-6100

Pauline Blair
Clerk of Court
Wadena County Courthouse
Wadena, Minnesota 56482
(218) 631-2852

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Ora Mae George
Clerk of Court
Big Stone County Courthouse
205 East Second Street
Ortonville, Minnesota 56278
(612) 839-2644

Lena R. Greeley
Clerk of Court
Grant County Courthouse
Elbow Lake, Minnesota 56531
(218) 685-4825

Paul Maatz
Clerk of Court
Lac Qui Parle County Courthouse
Madison, Minnesota 56256
(612) 598-3536

Dorothy Moe
Clerk of Court
Pope County Courthouse
Glenwood, Minnesota 56334
(612) 634-4471

Jerry W. Schmidt
Clerk of Court
Stevens County Courthouse
Morris, Minnesota 56267
(612) 589-4764

Walter H. Klugman
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Aitkin, Minnesota 56431
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Clerk of Court
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Counties Served

Carlton, Cook, Lake and St. Louis

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Counties Served

Becker, Benton, Clay, Douglas, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Otter Tail, Stearns, Todd and Wadena

Above — Chippewa County probate registrar Marge Bovee examines court records.

Left — Hennepin County district courtroom is the scene for this mock trial. Photo courtesy Hennepin County Court Information Office.

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Counties Served

Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mahnoman, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake and Roseau.

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Counties Served

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Rich Hopper, public defender for Dakota County studies legal papers in court as Thomas Bibus, assistant county attorney looks on in background.